# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6285. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1871. PRICE FIVE CENTS.


## HAS HE COME?

### The Grand Duke Alexis Reported off Sandy Hook.

### One of the Imperial Fleet said to be Riding at Anchor.

### The Other Russian Vessels Hourly Expected.

### High Winds and Heavy Seas Prevailing Outside.

### No Communication Had with the Strange Frigate.

### Excitement in the City Over the Reported Arrival.

At about 6 o'clock last evening the Russian flag was hoisted over the Astor House, announcing the arrival of the Russian fleet below, and the news spread like wildfire through the City. Soon after the signal was made from the Astor House, the following dispatch was received at the TIMES office:

"At 4:45 P. M. a Russian frigate appeared in sight from the Highlands, coming from the south-east, which is supposed to be one of the fleet accompanying the Grand Duke ALEXIS to this country."

At a later hour the Signal-master at Sandy Hook sent the following additional dispatch:

"One of the Russian fleet is passing the Highlands and coming up the Bay."

At midnight the following telegram was received:

"The Russian frigate before reported, passed in at the Hook at 5:10 P. M., and has anchored in the Lower Bay."

Up to the hour of our going to press these telegrams comprised all the intelligence that could be obtained. The weather was so rough outside, it blowing heavily from the north-west, that our reporter stationed at the Hook probably could not board the stranger, as no news has been received from him. It appears to be quite certain that the Russian Grand Duke is approaching our shores, if he has not in reality arrived. The imperial fleet has no doubt been scattered by the gale, and the remaining vessels of the convoy will probably be sighted to-day.

The squadron destinated by the United States Government to receive our Imperial visitor will be becoming honors in riding quietly at anchor inside the bar. As soon as the gale subsides, the steamer cutter *Northerner*, Capt. MCGOWAN, will approach and "speak" the strange vessel, when, if it proves to be one of the long looked-for fleet the necessary arrangements for the Grand Duke's reception will be perfected.

As has been already stated in the TIMES, the Grand Duke ALEXIS is a Lieutenant in the navy, Captain in the Imperial Guard, and a Colonel of an infantry regiment. In his suite are Adl.-Gen. and Vice-Admiral POSSIET, the Grand Duke's guardian, the Actual High Councillor of State VESSELY, Actual Councillor of State MACLINE, Professor of the English Language to the Imperial Family, Count OLSOUFIEFF, Lieutenant of the horse artillery of the Guards and Aide-de-Camp to the heir to the throne, and Count SHEREMETOFF, Cornet of Hussars of the Guard and personal attendant on his Imperial Highness Grand Duke VLADIMIR ALEXANDROWITCH.

The following is a correct list of the vessels and officers of the Russian squadron:

Frigate *Svetlana*, carries ten guns, eight-inch rifle bore, steel breech-loaders, and is 3,000 tons burden and 600 horse power. List of officers—General Adjutant Vice-Admiral POSSIET, Chief of the Squadron; Oscar Kremer, Adjutant to the Emperor, commander of the frigate; Captain, Lieut. Leonide Mashiloff, first officer; His Imperial Highness Prince Alexis Alexandrowitch, officer of the first watch; Lieutenants, Alex. Delivrong, Feodore Hessen, Ivan Kosloff, Constantine Long, (Pay-master,) Karl Tudor, (Flag Officer,) Prince Yakoff Schakofski; Passed Midshipmen, Alexander Ergomastoff, Alexander Krüger, Alexander Menshikoff; First Artillery Officer, Nicolay Dedejensky; First Master, Staff Captain Michael Rochleff; Junior Masters, Second Lieut. Valerian Kasarinoff and Ensign Peter Novitsky; Chief Engineer, Second Lieut. Peter Mackieto; Assistant Engineers, Ensigns Peter Zeroff and Constantine Petroff; Store-master, Lieut. Vassilly Sholkunoff; Commissary, Vassilly Ivanhoff; Store-keeper, Vassilly Fallieff; Chaplain, Paksmy; Head Surgeon, Vladimir Kadrin; Assistant Surgeon, Vladimir Popoff; Midshipmen—Alexander Bertkoff, Victor Jamsh, Marmal Baroff, Vladimir Vlooff, Ivezanoa Toretzeoff, Jean Lebedoff, Paul Bleiderff, third assistant engineer.

*Corvette Bogatire*, eight guns, four-inch rifle-bore, steel breech-loaders, and four rifle-bore brass eight-pounders, 2,125 tons, 560 horse-power. List of officers—Commander, Capt.-Lieut. Dimitre Shareff; Lieuts. Yakoff Geldebrand, (first officer;) Fedore Timiranoff, Vladimir Long, Nicolay Potemkin, Constantine Ostelitsky, Peter Glikoffsky; Passed Midshipmen, Peter Venokurnff; Pay-master, Alexander Von Glassanupp; Artillery Officer, Second Lieut. Nicolay Pelesophy; Master Ensign, Yokoff Golonsat; Assistant Master, Constantine Tsaroff; Chief Engineer, Second Lieutenant Polikarp Korsak; Assistant Engineers, Flaion Ivanhoff, and Ensign Vladimir Varsoloff; Chaplain, Platon; Midshipmen, Jarif Malatsky, Peter Timoleyeff, Gustav Schmidt, Alexander Bogotvorsky, Constantine Domajeroff, Ivganoa Von Rutterzweit, Nicolay Bekiemishoff, Peter Ostelitsky; Third Assistant Masters, Politar Parsieff, Ludwig Heierts, Victor Samuelanako; Second Assistant Engineers, Alexander Kronkmoff, Leopold Theofanon, Stepan Kusmin; Surgeon, Otton Krocofsky.

*Clipper Abrek*, seven guns, three six-inch rifle-bore steel breech-loaders and four rifle bore brass eight-pounders, 1,600 tons, 200-horse power. List of officers: Commander, Capt.-Lieut. Frederick Shante; Lieutenants, Nicolay Valesky, (first officer,) Alexander Sedemzoe, Oscar Stark, Prince Cergy Ukhomsky, Paul Lerchagen, (Pay-master,) Alexey Sinkoff; Passed Midshipmen, Constantine Cleopin; Master, Ensign Peter Karakin; Engineers, Ensigns Nicolay Von Ritzner and Lavrentu Reiter; Surgeon, Apollon Jurasploff; Midshipmen, Gregory Zoloff, Feodore Vlahasvetay and Baron Carl Ungern Sohternberg; Third Assistant Master, Cergy Vajalinsky; Third Assistant Engineers, Frodrian Danloff and Vladimir Nabotoff.

The magnificent and most cordial reception accorded the lamented FARRAGUT and the officers of his fleet when they were in Russia, in 1867, is still fresh in the minds of all Americans. During the three weeks that they remained in Russia a universal desire was constantly manifested to promote the pleasure and add to the comfort of our officers. Every hour they were the recipients of some marked attention, and nothing appeared to afford more decided satisfaction to their entertainers than the assurance that they felt at home in the land of the Czar. It for no other motive than the grand ovation given our great naval hero, the Grand Duke ALEXIS and the officers of the Russian fleet should be the recipients of the warmest hospitalities at the hands of the American people during their stay in the United States. That New-York will do her part there can be but little doubt, and it is not too much to say that Prince ALEXIS and the Russians will receive as grand a reception as has ever been given any of her distinguished visitors.

### THE BALL AND SUPPER.

**The Arrangements for the Grand Duke's Reception at the Academy—Tickets to be Worn—Decorations of the Banquet Hall.**

The grand ball to be given in honor of the much-longed for ALEXIS, at the Academy of Music, about eight or ten days after his arrival, will be one of the finest terpsichorean spectacles ever witnessed in this City. The ball will be under the direction of the Committee of prominent citizens who have charge of the Grand Duke's reception, among whom Mr. ALFRED BIERSTADT and Mr. HENRY BERGH are the most active in perfecting the arrangements, assisted by the experience of Mr. HENRY KINGSLAND, of the Academy of Music, and others. It is understood that the price of tickets has been fixed at $10 for a gentleman alone, and $5 for every lady. The tickets are to be disposed of by the Committee, and are to be placed in the hands of none but persons who they, after due inquiry, find to be thoroughly respectable. All shoddy aspirants for good society, Ring politicians and corner liquor-store millionaires are to be rigidly tabooed. If there can be anything for hypocrities to find fault with upon the score of the ball's company, it will be that the intense respectability of the assemblage may incline them to be more grave than gay, as is most befitting a festive gathering.

Among the toilets to be worn upon the grand occasion, there will be exquisite and costly dresses of silks, satins and velvets, covered with laces whose price would buy a small farm in the Great West; brocaded silk flounced, and *poult de soie* petticoats with velvet trains and stomachers, or rather waistcoats, cut in square lappels and trimmed with rare old point lace. Dresses like these will be worn by courtly dames and scheming mammas, who hope to catch the possible heir to an Empire before the Russian frontier bear him homeward. Many toilets, not so costly, yet charming in their tasteful simplicity, will be abundant. One of the most beautiful of these will be a dress of sky-blue crape over tulle of the same shade, the crêpe forming two skirts, embroidered and fringed with white silk. Some of the most conspicuous dresses will be composed of handsome *faille*, or *poult de soie*, oddly and strongly contrasted in hues new to the City this Winter. Of these colors, there will be for example, plum color and pale blue, violet and pink, brown and mauve, black and pale coffee color, green and salmon, dark olive and tea rose, crimson and ashes of rose, dove color with bronze green, and brown and maize. Such will be the charming dresses of tulle and tarlatan of white and light colors, garnished with artificial roses and tastefully contrasting flowers. To speak of the gems, jewels and golden ornaments to be worn by the ladies would be to reproduce a catalogue of such as are to be found at TIFFANY'S, BALL, BLACK & CO.'s, and other great jewelers'.

The Academy will be upholstered and decorated in the highest style of art. Upon the night of the Grand Duke's ball the spacious theatre will have its present charms added to by brilliant gas-jets arranged in the shape of appropriate devices, a profusion of natural flowers shedding their sweetness throughout the ball-room, and fountains throwing up a glittering spray of choice perfume, to add to the scent-laden air. The Russian and American flags, draped gracefully, will blend their colors with those of other nations, and costly statuary, loaned for the occasion, will also be used as decorations. One thousand four hundred yards of rich and expensive carpeting have been ordered to cover the floors of the Academy, and Nilsson Hall, on Fifteenth-street, which will be connected by entrances with the Academy. The festivities will begin at an early hour in the evening. The guests will enter at the grand entrance to the Academy. Here the ticket-holders will be met by gentlemen of the Reception Committee, wearing blue badges, who will subject them to a careful examination to see that they are entitled to admission. All invited guests, as well as those who pay, will receive a small ticket, with coupon attached, bearing the stamp, "Alexis Ball and Reception," and will also be given, at the same time, as a memento of the ball, a large ornamental ticket, bearing the Russian double-headed eagle and the American flag. It will read as follows:

RECEPTION HALL.
At the Academy of Music.
At 9 o'clock.
In Honor of His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke ALEXIS.
Executive Committee.
(Signatures of the Committee.)

Gentlemen of the Press will be required to show properly prepared credentials, which will give them admission to all parts of the Academy. ALEXIS will not enter by the main doors of the Academy, but will be taken with Minister CATACAZY in the special conveyance, now prepared and waiting for him, to Nilsson Hall, on Fifteenth-street. Here he will be received by gentlemen of the Committee, especially detailed for the pleasant duty, and will be ushered into a private reception-room, gorgeously fitted up and furnished. From this room he will be conducted to the Academy.

That he will dance is beyond question, should not some untimely accident intervene with his movements. With whom he will be the partners chosen, will depend somewhat upon the staid gentlemen of the Floor Committee, who will be known by their red badges. Ladies desirous of a dance with the Duke, should pay especial court to these guardians of the floor. When the hour for the banquet approaches, the Grand Duke will doubtless vanish to reappear as in fairy tales, but will be led during the performance of choice strains of the best musicians, under the skillful baton of M. JULLIEN, to the banquet hall, from which all but the servants will be excluded.

Nilsson Hall, where the banquet is to be given, is a new hall, never before opened to the public, and is for the first time given a name, by authority of its owner, in the TIMES. The Hall will be covered with costly carpet, and its walls decorated with Russian and American flags, and flags of all nations. A table forty-seven feet long and seven feet wide will be placed upon a platform two feet high, and will front the entrance from the Academy. The Grand Duke, President GRANT and Cabinet, the Russian Minister, the Russian Admiral and officers of the fleet, special guests, and a few of the Committee, will sit at this table—the Duke in the centre and facing the Academy—to partake of the good things prepared. Over the platform flags will be draped to form a canopy. Around the four sides of the hall, below the platform, will be arranged the tables for the guests, who will be served, *à la carte*, from one side of the table, and standing, no seats being provided. Behind the tables will be ranged the servants, in full dress suits of black, with white gloves. In the centre of the hall will be the music-stand, handsomely set off with flowers, and from which first-class artists will discourse strains of choice music while the guests enter from the academy, stop to eat, pass around the room in a continuous stream, taking mean while a look at the Grand Duke, and make their exit at the doors where they entered to again join in the dance and promenade. The gentlemen of the Supper Committee will wear badges of the same color as those of the Floor Committee. The service of the Grand Duke's table will be of solid silver. The chief ornaments in pastry will be two temples, with the Russian national flags upon them, and equestrian figures of the Czar Alexander inside; two temples surmounted with the American stars, inclosing equestrian figures of WASHINGTON; two frigates, one Russian and the other American; two fanciful Charlottes Imperial, and two curiously made meringues, with the Russian coat of arms—as ALEXIS is not the heir to the throne, etiquette will not allow of the use of the royal standard. Among the dishes in the bill of fare, notable for their names, are supréme poulet à la Russe, filet de bœuf à la Catacazy, filet de quails, à la suprême sauce and scollops of partridges à la Victoria.

Three thousand tickets have been issued to the ball, and supper is to be provided for 2,500 persons. The bill of fare provided for the public table will be of the same excellence as that of the Grand Duke's, and the tables will be prettily and tastefully ornamented with pastry and flowers. Wine of the finest quality will flow, and regular toasts will be drunk at the Grand Duke's table. The toasts will be complimentary to Russia and America, and the *entente cordiale* between the two countries, the Czar ALEXANDER, the President of the United States, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, Russian and American navies, &c., &c. It is probable that ALEXIS will go to the Clarendon after a reasonable length of time spent at the banquet.

### AN IMPERIAL ROMANCE.

**How Kaiser Wilhelm's Sister was Wooed and Won—The Courtship of Alexis' Grandfather—Characteristics of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.**

It will be remembered that the Emperor WILLIAM I., of Germany, immediately after the preliminaries of peace had been signed at Versailles, sent to St. Petersburg a telegram, in which he expressed to the Czar his gratitude for the friendly attitude which Russia had maintained during the progress of the Franco-Prussian war, and in which he candidly and courteously admitted that Germany was indebted to this sincere friendship of her powerful Eastern neighbor for the comparatively limited dimensions of the gigantic conflict. Unquestionably the political interests of Russia, and beyond all, her well-known policy in the Eastern question, have mainly contributed to her partiality for Prussia; but by no means an insignificant share in this partiality must also be attributed to personal considerations—to that near relationship which for upward of half a century has existed between the dynasties of Russia and Prussia; for His Imperial Majesty ALEXANDER II., the present Emperor of Russia, is a son of the Princess CHARLOTTE of Prussia, the once lovely sister of the present Emperor of Germany.

The betrothal and marriage of this Princess with NICHOLAS, who was then only a Grand Duke, but became afterward Emperor of Russia, forms one of the sweetest and most romantic love episodes in the world of European Courts, which is usually so devoid of love and romance, and would, on that account alone, deserve being remembered, quite regardless of the historical interest which will hereafter adhere to all the members of the family of the conqueror of France. The Princess CHARLOTTE was born in the year 1798, and was the eldest daughter of King FREDERICK WILLIAM III. of Prussia, and his beautiful and accomplished wife, Queen LOUISE. Her early childhood elapsed amid scenes of terror and humiliation for the royal family of Prussia, and no one would at that time have ventured to predict for her the brilliant career which Providence kept in store for this child, born and brought up under such fatal auspices. There might, indeed, be made an exception in favor of her mother, who, with that prophetic intuition which seems to have been the distinguishing feature of that high-minded woman, wrote one day to her father, the Duke of MECKLENBURG, the following lines about her daughter:

"CHARLOTTE is given to silence and reserve, but under her apparent coldness she conceals a warm and loving heart. Her indifference and pride are but the dull outside of a diamond of the purest water, which will some day shine forth in its brilliant lustre. Her bearing and manners are noble and dignified. She has but few friends, but these are warmly attached to her. I know her value, and predict for her a brilliant future, if she lives long enough."

The young Princess was in truth a very frail and delicate creature—one of those tender flowers which seem to wait for the kind hand of the gardener to transplant them into a warmer clime. She was charming and handsome; but her beauty was rather that of the pale lily than of the blooming rose. CHARLOTTE was just sixteen, when in the year 1814, the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, on his way to the camp of the allied armies in France, passed through Berlin, and was warmly welcomed as an honored guest at the royal palace. The description which those who saw and knew the Grand Duke at that time have given of the incomparable graces of his person and mind makes it easy for one to imagine that the heart of a young girl just budding into womanhood was captivated and charmed by him almost at first sight. Well he might have said, like Cæsar, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" The Princess fell in love with him, and, fortunately for her, the young Grand Duke returned her love passionately. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS had the reputation of being one of the handsomest, if not the very handsomest, man of his time; and his majestic and stately form, which measured no less than six feet and two inches, was considered unequaled in beauty not only in Russia but in all Europe. He was vigorous, strong, full of life and health, with broad shoulders and chest, while his small hands and feet were of the most aristocratic elegance; his whole figure realized the perfect model of manly and commanding beauty which the divine art of a sculptor of antiquity has immortalized under the features of the famous "Apollo Belvidere." His features were of the Grecian cast—forehead and nose formed a straight line, and his large, blue, sincere eyes, showed a singular combination of composure, sternness, self-reliance and pride, among which it would have been difficult for the observer to name the predominant expression. Those who would have looked closely and attentively into those remarkable eyes would have easily believed that their threatening glances would suffice to suppress a rebellion, to terrify and disarm a murderer, or to frighten away a supplicant; but there would have been but a few to believe that the sternness of these eyes would ever be so entirely softened as to beam forth nothing but love and kindness. Among these few was, however, the young Prussian Princess, who had drunk deep in their intoxicating fervor. It is true that she was the only person in the world in whose presence the Olympian gravity of his features gave way to a radiant cheerfulness which made his manly beauty perfectly irresistible. In such moments his magnificent brow, always the seat of meditation and thought, exhibited the serene beauty and attic grace of a young Athenian—the serious Pericles seemed by the invisible wand of a magician to have been transformed into youthful Alcibiades. Such is the flattering portrait which his contemporaries have drawn of the personal appearance of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS at the time of his arrival at Berlin. At that time, however, the matchless personal charms of the Grand Duke were not enhanced by political prospects of the most exalted character. He was not even eventually considered an heir to the Imperial Crown of Russia. It is true ALEXANDER I., his brother, had no children; but in the case of his death, which could not be expected soon, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was to inherit the throne of PETER the Great, and leave to NICHOLAS, at best, but the position of a first Prince of the blood. Nevertheless, FREDERICK WILLIAM, charmed alike by the beauty and intellect of his guest, and by the hope of uniting the sovereign houses of Prussia and Russia by the close ties of a family union, greeted the prospect of a marriage between the Grand Duke and his daughter with enthusiasm, especially when he discovered that the young folks themselves were very fond of each other. The King then delicately insinuated to his daughter that if she had taken a liking to the Grand Duke, and had reason to believe that the Prince entertained similar feelings toward her, their marriage would meet with no objection on his part. But the young Princess, although secretly delighting in a hope which so freely responded to the hidden wishes of her heart, was either too proud or too bashful to confess to her father her love for the Grand Duke, who had not yet made any declaration to her. In this manner the day approached on which the Grand Duke was to leave Berlin. On the eve of his departure a grand gala supper was given in his honor at the royal palace, and, by way of accident or policy, the young Princess CHARLOTTE was seated by the side of her distinguished admirer. The Grand Duke was uncommonly taciturn during the evening. His high forehead was clouded, and his gloomy eyes seemed to follow in the space vague phantoms flitting before his imagination. Repeatedly he neglected to reply to questions addressed to him, and when he was asked to respond to a toast which one of the Royal Princes had proposed in his honor, he seemed to awake from a profound dream, which had entirely withdrawn him from his surroundings.

Suddenly, as if by a mighty effort of his will, he turned to his fair neighbor and whispered so as only to be understood by her:

"So I shall leave Berlin to-morrow!"

He paused abruptly and looked at the Princess as if he was awaiting an answer, which expressed sorrow and grief on her part. But the Princess was fully as proud as the Grand Duke, and, overcoming the violent throbbing of her heart, she said politely to him: "We are all sorry to see your Imperial Highness leave us so soon. Would it not have been possible for you to defer your departure?"

"You will all be very sorry," muttered the Grand Duke, not entirely satisfied with the vagueness of sorrow which these words of the Princess implied. "Not you in particular, Madame?" he added after some hesitation. "For it will depend upon you whether I shall stay or depart."

"Ah!" replied CHARLOTTE with her sweetest smile, "and what have I to do to keep your Imperial Highness here?"

"You must permit me to address you my admiration and homage."

"Is that all?"

"And you must encourage me to please you."

"That is much more difficult," said the Princess, with a deep blush, but at the same time her eyes beamed forth so much affection and delight that the Prince could see at a glance that his fondest hopes had been realized beforehand.

"During my short stay at Berlin," the Grand Duke continued, in the same tone of voice, "I have taken pains to study your character and your affections, and this study has satisfied me that you would render me very happy, while on the other hand I think I have some qualities which would secure your own happiness."

The Princess was overcome by emotion, and in her confusion did not know what to answer. At last she said: "But here, your Imperial Highness, in presence of the whole Court, at the public table, you put such a question to me!"

"Oh," replied the Grand Duke, "you need not make any verbal reply. It will be sufficient for you to give me some pledge of your affections. I see there on your finger a small ring whose possession would make me infinitely happy. Give it to me."

"What do you think of!" Here in the presence of hundreds of spectators?"

"Ah, it can be easily done without being seen by any body. Now, while I am chatting so quietly with the other ladies, there is not one among the guests who suspects what we are speaking about. Press the ring into a morsel of bread and leave it on the table; I will take the talisman and no one will notice it."

"This ring is really a talisman."

"I expect so. May I hope to hear its history?"

"Why not? My first governess was a Swiss lady by the name of WILDERMUTH. Once she went to Switzerland in order to enter upon an inheritance bequeathed to her by a distant relative. When she came back to Berlin a few weeks afterward, she showed me quite a collection of pretty and costly jewelry, which formed part of the inheritance. 'This is a curious old thing,' said I to her, as I put this old-fashioned little ring on my little finger.' 'Does it not look queer and cunning?' Perhaps it is an old relic or talisman, and may have been worn for centuries ago by a pious lady who had received it from her knight, starting for the Holy Land.' I tried to take the ring from my finger again, but could not get it off; for I was a little smaller then than now," said CHARLOTTE, smilingly. "My governess insisted on my keeping the ring as a souvenir. I accepted her present, and the ring has been on my finger ever since. Some time afterward, when I was contemplating its strange workmanship, I succeeded in pulling it from my finger, and was much surprised to observe engraved on the inside some words, which, though nearly rubbed out by the wear of time, were still legible. Now, your Imperial Highness, what do you think were the words engraved on it? I think when you hear them you will take some interest in the ring."

"Oh! and pray what were they?"

"The words engraved upon the inside were 'Empress of Russia.' This ring had undoubtedly been presented by an Empress of Russia to the relative of Mme. WILDERMUTH, for I was told that both this lady and her mother had formerly belonged to the household of the Czarina, your august grandmother."

"This is really remarkable," said the Grand Duke, thoughtfully, "I am quite superstitious, and I am really inclined to regard this ring, if I should be happy enough to receive it from you as a pledge of your love, as an omen of very auspicious significance."

In answer to this second and even more direct appeal to her heart, the Princess took a small piece of bread, played nervously with it, and managed to press the ring deeply into the soft crumbs. Then she dropped it playfully on the table quite close to the plate of her neighbor. And after this adroit exhibition of her skill as an actress, she continued to eat as unconcerned as if she had performed the most insignificant action of her life.

When the same apparent coolness and indifference, the Grand Duke picked up the bread inclosing the ring, took the latter out of its ingenious envelope, and concealed it in his breast, for it was too small to fit any of his fingers. It was this ring—both the pledge of CHARLOTTE's love and the auspicious omen of his own elevation to the Imperial dignity—which NICHOLAS wore on a golden chain around his neck to the very last days of his life, and which, it is said, has even descended with him into the vault of his ancestors. Three years after, in May, Princess CHARLOTTE, then only nineteen years of age, and in the full splendor of beauty and happiness, made her entry into St. Petersburg by the side of her husband, whose eye had never looked prouder, and whose noble brow had never been more serene than at this happiest moment of his life. As he looked down upon the great multitude who had flocked from all parts of the Empire to greet the young Princess with shouts and rejoicings, and then again upon the fair young bride, perhaps the inscription of the ring recurred to his mind; for, bending his head quite close to the ear of CHARLOTTE, he whispered, "Now Empress of the Russias, and perhaps some day Empress of the realm."

At this moment the procession reached the main entrance of the Winter Palace, where ALEXANDER I., the Emperor, surrounded by a brilliant suite of Generals and courtiers, came to meet his beautiful sister-in-law, and conduct her into the sumptuous drawing-rooms of the magnificent palace of the Czar. Who could have credited in the eighty years afterward the brilliant young Emperor would have breathed his last, and that NICHOLAS and CHARLOTTE would succeed him on the throne of Russia! Verily, the inscription upon the Grand Duke's engagement ring had proved prophetic.

### KUKLUX PROCLAMATION.

**Continuance of Disorder—The President Suspends the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Union County, South Carolina.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The following is issued today:

*By the President of the United States of America:*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and to hinder and obstruct the due execution of the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, or so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State, and of the United States within such State; and whenever by reason of said premises the conviction of such offenders, and the prosecution of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable; and

Whereas, such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States; and whereas, by said act of Congress it is provided that before the Chief Magistrate shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse; and whereas, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did exist in the County of Union, in the State of South Carolina, and warning all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver over to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States, within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized; and whereas, many persons engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies, within the county aforesaid, have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered the Marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States, within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept and possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid; now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of the habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown; and do hereby suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the County of Union, in said State of South Carolina, as regard to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the order of said Marshal, deputy, or such military officer, will in said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid, during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Proceedings of the Civil Service Commission—Labor Reform Convention—Currency Returns and Treasury Balances.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The Civil Service Commissioners today resumed their regular session, which had been interrupted by a week's recess. All the members were present excepting Mr. MEDILL, who is still detained in Chicago. The subject under discussion today was, "What exceptions are necessary to the proposed general rules in appointments."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

The Committee on Organization appointed by Labor Reform Party delegates who recently met in this city, have mailed some four or five hundred credentials to influential sympathisers with the cause in all parts of the Union. These, with the number of delegates that will be elected to attend the Convention on the 5th of December by Mechanic Associations and Labor Unions, will make it the largest Convention yet held in Washington. Some of the best talent in the United States is expected to be in attendance.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The resignation of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New-York was received at the Treasury today. SIMON J. STINE, Collector for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, and S. H. WILEY, Collector for the Sixth District of North Carolina, have also resigned. The above resignations have been accepted. ISEK P. BREWER, of Connecticut, has been appointed United States Consul at Piræus, Greece.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The receipts of fractional currency during the week amount to | $774,200 |
| Shipments of fractional currency | 510,000 |
| Notes | 1,168,000 |
| The Treasurer holds in trust for national bank circulation | $87,722,450 |
| For public deposits | 15,370,000 |
| National bank circulation on this date | 324,940,625 |
| Internal revenue receipts today | 270,000 |
| For the month | 4,394,977 |
| For the fiscal year, to date | 50,570,467 |
| National gold bank circulation to date | 350,000 |

Balance in the Treasury at the close of business today:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coin | $96,321,400 |
| Currency | 6,022,725 |
| Certificates | 15,715,400 |

The total amount of the redemptions of base coinage at the Philadelphia mint, under the act of March 3, 1871, is $378,739 39 in value—the number of the different kinds of coin being 21,997,488, consisting of copper and nickel one, two, three and five cent pieces.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Forty thousand sheep perished by the recent and storm in Los Angeles County.

There is no intelligence at Salt Lake City from BRIGHAM YOUNG or ORSON HYDE.

Returns from forty-seven counties of Illinois give BEVERIDGE, the Republican candidate for Congressman at large, 13,500 majority.

The case of Mrs. FAIR was before the Supreme Court of San Francisco, yesterday, and argued on a motion for a new trial on technical grounds.

The First National Bank of Richmond yesterday paid a check altered from $36 to $3,600. The party presenting and drawing the money has not been discovered.

The health report at Philadelphia, yesterday, shows 100 deaths in that city from small-pox during the week, an increase of six over the week before.

ROBERT MCAKEE, aged seventy-two, was killed on the Worcester Railroad at Providence yesterday afternoon, while walking on the track.

EARLY EASON was yesterday sentenced by Judge FLAPPER at Memphis to be hanged on the 29th of December for murdering EDWARD L. COLE last Spring.

LEVI BODINE and MOSES TERWILLIGER, both of Ulster County, arrested for murder, have been declared to be insane and sent to the Utica Asylum for the insane.

President SARMIENTO has vetoed the bill passed by the Congress of the Argentine Republic removing the capital from Buenos Ayres to Villa Maria, much to the satisfaction of the foreign residents.

HENRY MONTGOMERY, the accomplice of EZRA OWENS in the murder of EDMUND WEST, in Lewis County, West Virginia, in May, 1870, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

A convention of steam-boat men at Louisville yesterday adopted a memorial to Secretary BOUTWELL, asking the suspension of the enforcement of the Steam-boat law until a revision can be had.

Gov. HOFFMAN has pardoned BENJAMIN PEACHOUT, sentenced to be hanged in Wyoming County, for poisoning his wife. New evidence has been received which throws doubt on his guilt.

Major THOMAS L. WHITE, under sentence in the State Prison at Boston, for shooting a woman some two years ago, was pardoned yesterday. He is in the last stages of consumption.

A dispatch from Madison, Ohio, reports a vessel sunk in Lake Erie, two miles from shore, with three men lashed to the cross-trees. A tug has gone from Cleveland to their assistance. The name of the vessel is unknown.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, held at Philadelphia yesterday, resolutions were adopted to obtain at once the written assent of the stockholders to lease the road to the Pennsylvania railroad.

The steam-ship *Holsatia*, of the Hamburg-American line, in leaving the harbor of Plymouth, England, en routee to Hamburg, came in collision with a schooner, which sank before the most active exertions could save the crew. They all perished with the ill-fated vessel.

The journeymen bakers of Valencia, Spain, who have been on a strike for additional wages, attempted to prevent by violence the introduction of workmen and bread from the adjoining towns. A body of cavalry, however, succeeded in dispersing the mob and restoring order.

In a decision rendered at Washington, yesterday, Justice CARTTER said that, in his opinion, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution advanced women to full citizenship, and clothed them with the capacity to become voters.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday dissolved the injunction of the lower Court, presided over by Judge WYLIE, against the bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, authorizing the issue of bonds of the District Government to the amount of $4,000,000 to pay for street improvements, sewer work, &c.

The message of Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, was read to the Legislature on Friday. He recommends retrenchment in Territorial and county affairs, and that the Female Suffrage act be not repealed. He says that the women have made good jurors, and honest and competent office-holders.

A meeting of grain receivers who have lost grain, burnt in cars or elevators prior to its delivery to the consignees, was held Friday evening at Chicago. The North-western and Illinois Central Railroads refuse to pay for grain in their hands, since the loss was by the hand of God. But the consignees hold that there was no delivery. A committee was appointed to draw up a paper, to be signed by all who desire to prosecute the roads.

**Physicians' Aid Association.**

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association took place last evening at the Mott Memorial rooms. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, JAMES ANDERSON, M. D.; first Vice-President, W. W. REESE, M. D.; second Vice-President, JOEL FOSTER, M. D.; Recording Secretary, J. S. MCNELL, M. D.; Assistant Secretary, S. ALYERS, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, H. E. SMITH, M. D.; Treasurer, E. H. JANES, M. D. Board of Trustees—Drs. GORDON BUCK, M. HERROG, R. J. O'SULLIVAN, C. A. PETERS, ERNST KRACKOWIZER, ERSKINE MASON, C. L. MITCHELL, A. UNDERHILL and W. N. BLAKEMAN. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary indicated a prosperous condition of the Society, which is truly benevolent in its character. The object is to afford immediate relief to the families of deceased members, and the Association has already rendered valuable services in this respect.

### STARTLING RAILROAD DISASTER.

**A Train of Cars Thrown Down an Embankment Forty Feet High—Remarkable Escape of the Passengers From Death—Many Seriously Injured.**

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 10.*

The Burlington, Iowa, express-train, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction Railroad, due here at 4:35 P. M. yesterday, ran afoul of a cow at a point near Liberty, Ind., shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was thrown from the track and down an embankment about forty feet high. The train consisted of a locomotive, tender, baggage-car, Pullman sleeping-coach Vienna, and a passenger-coach, in the order named. The sleeping and passenger coaches were filled with passengers. No thought of the impending danger entered the minds of any of the passengers until the train went whirling through the empty air. Some of them were engaged in reading newspapers, others in conversation, when simultaneously with the jar came the cry of "Here we go" from one of their number. Some sprang to the left-hand side of the cars, (the fall was on the reverse side,) and were thus, in a measure, spared the terrible shock that followed when the cars touched the ground.

A large portion of the party received injuries of greater or less severity in the descent, and few retained their consciousness. Messengers from the neighboring town of Liberty were not long in reaching the spot, and rendered every possible assistance to the sufferers. The scene was a complicated one. The engine, broken all to pieces, was strewn around; the baggage-car was badly jammed up; the sleeping-coach, valued as about $20,000, was an utter ruin, and the passenger-coach was also considerably damaged. The victims, in every conceivable position almost, were lying in and about the wreck, and it was some time before all could be rescued, and everything to be got from the ruins. The engineer and fireman stuck

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## SUNDAY MUSINGS.

I.

Come hither, friends! Come hither, friends!
So great the joy Our Father sends,
I want to share with you.
For He hath made the blind receive
New sight! Come, help me to believe
The miracle is true.

"O what the joy! and whence the beam,
That lights your look as with the gleam
Of waters in the waste?"
Come kneel by me, on bended knee;
Ye must stoop low if ye would see,—
Lower, if ye would taste!

Sweet friends, ye know the little grave
To which my heart would crawl, and crave,
As 'twere a worm o' the dust!
I writhed so low, it rose so high,
The mound that shut out all the sky:
So broken was my trust.

This morn I sought it!—hardly one
Of all my unshed tears would run;
Instead—from out the sod—
A spring had gushed through dust and weeds,
And in the light of God it feeds
My life, direct from God.

II.

We are not only where we seem,
But, lighted by some mystic gleam,
Live also in a world of dream!

Some heavenward Window opes above
The shut-up soul, to lean out of,
Or let in waiting wings of love.

And thence we pass out of our night
A little nearer to the light;
Transfigured in the eternal sight.

And oft when darkness fills the place,
I kneel with dawn upon my face:
I feel the infinite embrace.

Beyond the clouds 'tis golden day,
Soft airs of heaven about me play,
They waft all weariness away.

Dear friends I see no longer here
Are with me; I can feel them near;
So tenderly they come to cheer!

And there in secret life is fed,
Till full in flower it lifts the head,
With all its leaves to heaven outspread.

And by the peace within my breast;
All stormy, anxious rocks to rest;
I know that God has been my guest.

—*Gerald Massey, in the Sunday Magazine.*

## THE GHOST OF RUSSIAN HILL.

A great deal has been written about the large trees, the magnificent scenery and the vast gold-fields of California. Even its mammoth vegetables and delicious mutton have had their honorable mention. In short, I do not know of much connected with the country that we are unacquainted with. There's one thing, however, that has not been told of within my knowledge—and that is a Californian ghost. The subject has at least the recommendation of rarity; and perhaps it may be found to possess some interest. For myself, I give no opinion upon the point; I could not at the time; but I will truthfully and faithfully record the story as it was said to happen, and was related to me by the poor woman whose belief at least could not be shaken in it, and over a portion of whose life it had exercised so strange an influence.

It was in the year 1854, and I was living at San Francisco. Chancing to need some one to assist me in doing some plain sewing, Mr. Evans, one of the merchants of the town, and a man whose character for benevolence was known far and wide, gave me the address of a Mrs. Addis. She was a superior person, quite a lady, he said, who had come to California from the Eastern States; and was produced to live by her own exertions. He added that she had been recently very ill with nervous fever, was hardly strong enough yet for the harder work of washing—which she had before been taking in—and no doubt she would be glad of the lighter employment of sewing.

"Washing!" I exclaimed. "A superior person, quite a lady, and reduced to take in washing!"

"Ay," replied Mr. Evans, "and thankful to get it."

So one morning, away I started for Mrs. Addis', climbing over the intervening sand-hills that lay between St. Annis Valley and my more centrally situated home. The streets were not then cut through or paved as they are now, so the expedition was quite a pilgrimage, and I was tired before I reached the cottage of Mrs. Addis. I recognized it by the description Mr. Evans had given: a pretty white dwelling with green blinds, standing in a garden surrounded by a picket fence, with an ornamental porch, over which a green vine was beginning to trail. All looked fresh and new; and it appeared she had not long got into it.

A little girl of nine was playing outside with a boy of three; another child a girl of perhaps six or so, sat wrapped in a shawl, watching them. She looked ill; and indeed there was a delicacy about them all. The moment they caught sight of me all three evinced considerable alarm, and ran in-doors. In a minute the eldest came out again, sent by her mother. Blushing very much, she said I must please excuse her for running away, but she and her little sister and brother were shy and not used to visitors. She was a gentle, pleasant-looking child; but in her face there lingered an expression as of some sudden fright, and I thought it must have been at me.

Mrs. Addis came to the door then. A pale, delicate-looking woman with a sweet face of suffering, and a refinement of manner that surprised me. It was next to impossible to believe that she could be doing the work of a common washerwoman. Alas, I had not then the experience I have acquired since, of what well-reared women may be reduced to by distress, when exiles in a foreign country.

The porch-door opened into the parlor, and we went in. It was tidily, nay, tastily furnished, with such articles as sojourners in San Francisco would most readily procure. A fresh matting covered the floor. Some cane-seated chairs, and a round table, stood about the room. Beside, there was a set of hanging shelves trimmed with fringe, and plenty of little ornaments and souvenirs, bespeaking home friendships and loving parting gifts from the other side of the continent. All this, and the woman's gentle manner and really pretty face, seemed more and more at variance with her hard calling; but as one sees these anomalies in a new country, as California was then. I came at last to the conclusion that, whatever circumstances had rendered it necessary for Mrs. Addis to work in the way she did, they had no power to destroy her natural refinement of mind with its old associations.

"You must excuse my little people, if you please," she went on to say. "They are like frightened hares, and fly for shelter at the sight of a strange face; indeed, we are none of us strong just now, though we are gaining health daily. All, except Nancy, my eldest, have had a long, weakening fever."

"Panama?" I suggested.

"No," she said, and shuddered a little, speaking slowly; "it was a nervous fever. I am just recovering from it myself, having had the most lengthened attack of the three."

And then I remembered that Mr. Evans had mentioned it—a nervous fever.

"What caused it?" I asked.

But to this question Mrs. Addis made no answer. An unmistakable shiver passed over her frame; and for the moment I thought she was going to faint.

"I beg your pardon," she said. "I have been much shaken in the nerves; jarred and worried. I do hope—I do trust that we shall all get well in time, now we are in this pleasant and peaceful house."

"Perhaps the house you lived in before was damp."

"No, I don't think it was damp; it was not that," she said. "It was on Russian Hill."

"Unhealthy perhaps in other ways?"

"Yes. Unhealthy—for us,"—and there ensued the shiver again. "About the work, ma'am; what is it you wish me to do?"

I set and told her. I partook of some refreshment that they offered me—a mouthful of lunch, and some tea. And I came away strangely interested in Mrs. Addis and her gentle children, and quite determined that that first visit should not be the last.

"What is the mystery connected with her illness?" I asked Mr. Evans when I next saw him. "There seems to be one."

"It certainly does seem to be a mystery: one I believe that nobody can explain or account for," was the reply of Mr. Evans. "I daresay she will give you the history if you request it."

And in due time I obtained that history: and transcribe it as it was told to me, neither adding to it nor taking from it.

In early times the means of transit across the continent were so very dangerous and comfortless that, like the man who had choice of two roads, travelers were sure to wish they had taken the contrary one. The lengthened horrors of Cape Horn, the Indian perils on the plains, and the fearful fever on the Isthmus, gave ample themes for sympathy, curiosity, and endless surmise. Mrs. Addis had come by the Isthmus, and her voyage was marked by an all-absorbing sorrow, that swallowed up every smaller consideration of discomfort and annoyance—the death of her husband.

Mr. Addis had been a teacher all his life. Breaking down in health and spirits, as those who have much to do with the young sometimes do, he had undertaken the journey to California to recruit his strength, and also in the hope that he might find there some more profitable and less mentally laborious occupation. He died just as they came in view of Acapulco, and lay buried there, far from home and kindred. Poor Mrs. Addis came ashore with an aching heart, but a strong spirit, resolved to labor for the living of her children, the youngest of them nearly an infant, rather than undertake the voyage home again. Her father had been a poor clergyman; she had no friends in her native land capable of assisting her, and would not go back to be a burthen upon them. When one has to lose caste and work for a living, it is less hard to the mind to do it in a strange place. She did not know the work would be quite so menial, but she had put her shoulder to the wheel and took what came.

At first nothing offered; perhaps her visions were too high. She could only clasp her three children to her heart and pray to be helped to provide for them, not to die of starvation. Mr. Evans, who had been one of her fellow-passengers on board the *Sierra Nevada*, that had brought them up from the Pacific, and who had seen her husband laid to rest in Mexican soil, was very kind to her in her desolation.

Washing was paid for well in the place, for washer-women were scarce; and the notion came to her that she should set up in the calling. It no doubt caused her pride a cruel blow, herself a bitter heart-ache; perhaps a struggle, yes or no, with her spirit. But she resolved on it. She thought she would get day help for the hardest of the labor. Mr. Evans and one or two other gentlemen who had been witnesses to her misfortunes clubbed together to set her going. They found a cheap, pretty house, furnished, on Russian Hill, and placed her in it. It overlooked the entrance to the bay, and had a nice sweep of smooth ground around it, enclosed by a high paling, on which the linen could dry.

They went with her to take possession of it; Mr. Evans and a Mr. Harley, the latter carrying the baby, Willy. What with one busy preparation and another, the day had waned, and evening was drawing on when they started. It was a long, toiling walk up Pacific-street; and then, taking a winding path over the brow of the hill, and descending a little on the side that fronts the Golden Gate, they stood before the cottage. It was a little one-storied place; with a garden in front full of rank, overgrown geraniums and trailing Australian vines, straggling on either side the straight and weedy path.

"This can all be done up nicely, you know," said Mr. Harley, cheerfully. "There was no time for it before you came in. It has been empty and neglected for so long that it looks rather wild."

Mrs. Addis answered in the same cheerful spirit; she was so grateful to them that she would not show any regret. But as she was crossing the porch to enter the doorway, a shivering chill struck her that it was impossible to describe or account for. The house was not dark. Those kind friends had had it lighted: a lamp burned on the table; a fire blazed in the open grate; what could have given her that shuddering chill? The children, however, made amends for her silence, for they were loud in their delighted comments on the new house, and their surprise at its odd furniture.

The room was a small, square apartment, with an open grate and a front and back window. Its floor was covered with checked matting, and there were two or three curiously-colored rugs laid over it. Besides a scarlet sofa and two large chairs, much worn and faded, were some tiny Chinese tables, and a little cabinet placed on one of them. To the right a door opened into a smaller room, containing only a bed and an old walnut clothes-press. Out of that was a larger room, built sideways and in the shape of the letter L; it had two French windows and a cheerful look-out city-wards. A small kitchen completed the house.

"Being night, it looks a little dull," observed Mr. Evans, as they went through the rooms, "and smells earthy; but that's owing to its having been shut up so long."

It did smell earthy. The very air seemed close and heavy, and Mrs. Addis thought it might be that which caused her strange oppression of spirit. Everything needed for their comfort was at hand, and the gentlemen departed, leaving grateful hearts behind them.

The days went on, and the feeling of oppression, as Mrs. Addis expressed it, wore lighter by degrees; but she always had a sense of it more or less. Only when she was at work she did not so much feel it. Her kind friends had exerted themselves to get her plenty of work. It was hard at first, but she had help, and got reconciled to it. The little room leading off the parlor was made a playroom for her children. It was lined with scarlet chintz, the large, curiously-shaped room was made the bed-chamber.

So she worked, and prospered; and began to pull by a little little sum every month toward repaying Mr. Evans and the other gentlemen what they had advanced her. Her expenses were not large. The rent of the house was remarkably low, and she sometimes wondered at it, hoping that Mr. Evans was not paying part of it himself in secret. He said he was not, but she could not help fearing it. They had no near neighbors; but farther down toward the Laguna was a settlement of Spanish people, whose children would come up and peep curiously through the garden rails. That their house had been inhabited by Spaniards, who must have quitted it in a hurry, was evident, for the furniture was all Spanish.

When it first was Mrs. Addis could never distinctly trace or recollect that she heard her children allude to some one they called "the lady." She grew accustomed to hear them talk of her; but when she at length asked an explanation of who the lady was, there seemed to be some mystery in the answers. The children only saw the lady "at moments," they said; they would look up from their play and see her by them, and when they looked again she'd be gone, they did not know where.

"Does she come into the garden, Nancy?" asked Mrs. Addis of her eldest girl, a most intelligent child.

"She comes indoors as well, mamma."

"Comes indoors as well! What does she say?"

"She never speaks at all," was Nancy's answer. "Mamma, she just comes and goes like the shadows in the garden."

This was very strange. That it was some person from the Spanish settlement at the Laguna, who came up to indulge her curiosity, Mrs. Addis felt sure of. The next leisure hour she had she walked out that way, taking Nancy, and bidding her point out the lady if she saw her. Mrs. Addis did not altogether like the idea of a stranger's entering her home at will without asking leave.

It was a bright, sunshiny afternoon, and all the Spanish people seemed to be outside their cluster of huts enjoying it. The women were sewing; the children playing. Mrs. Addis walked along, exchanging pleasant looks and nods with these people, as is the custom in an unsophisticated place like San Francisco, and they nodded and smiled back again.

"Do you see the lady, Nancy?" she asked in a low tone.

"No, mamma, I can't see her anywhere."

All at once, as it were, Mrs. Addis became aware of a certain curiosity in the manner and looks of these people as they regarded her, far beyond the natural curiosity excited by strangers. It was, as she afterward expressed it, an awestruck curiosity; they gazed at her as though she were a rare, wild animal.

"*Muy male cosa,*" she distinctly heard, and the speaker had her eyes directed to her home on Russian Hill. Mrs. Addis had caught up enough of Californian Spanish to know that it meant, "Very bad house."

A small, bright-eyed "senora," with two children at her side, leaned against her little gate, looking both curious and excited; Mrs. Addis stopped and asked, in a mixture of tongues that might have made any one laugh to hear her, why they all stared at her so, and what was amiss with her or her house.

The senora took a little time to gather in the meaning, and then she said she was mistaken about herself, for they all thought well and kindly of her; but as for the house! Here she shook her head and gesticulated with her hands, and became quite unintelligible. Mrs. Addis begged her to repeat what she had said, which she did in precisely the same manner; but beyond the words, bad man and bad house, she could gather nothing.

It made her feel uncomfortable, and as she went up the hill again she regarded her neat little abode with a puzzled wonder. Having an errand to do at the nearest store, which was kept by an Italian, in a tent on Pacific-street in those days, she sent Nancy on to the younger children. When she returned, carrying her few little parcels, twilight had set in, and the great misty columns of fog that sometimes sweep in from the sea were making the landscape very dreary. Still, as she climbed the hill from the city side, she could see her own door quite plainly, and in it the three children at play.

Not they only. There was a fourth figure standing with them—a Spanish girl of slender form. She had a serape thrown over her shoulders, and was watching them with a slightly drooping head.

"That must be the lady!" exclaimed Mrs. Addis to herself with sudden conviction. "How young she looks!—quite a girl."

In her excitement, Mrs. Addis stumbled over a stone and dropped her paper of sugar. Stooping to pick it up, her eyes were withdrawn from the lady for an instant, and when she looked up she could not see her anywhere. The children were playing on in the porch, as before. In her haste to gain the house, she lost her breath.

"Where's the lady?" she inquired of her children. "In the parlor?"

The little ones looked round, as if searching for the lady so as to answer the question. "The lady is not here, mamma," said Nancy.

"But she was with you a minute ago."

They seemed surprised. One and all declared the lady had not been there that evening. Minnie, the second child, said she had not played as much as the others, and must have seen her had she come. But Mrs. Addis had the evidence of her own eyesight, and went to look; a vague feeling of something strange was beginning to dawn upon her.

The lady was not in the garden, back or front, as might be seen at a glance. Mrs. Addis went into the different rooms indoors, and she was not there. Where lay the mystery? In what did it consist?

From that night a conviction of something dreadful—something to be avoided and feared—sat upon her. Day by day it deepened, like a darkening cloud.

It was extremely painful to acknowledge to herself that this curious and inexplicable thing had greater power over her, in depressing her heart and paralyzing her spirits, than the severe sorrow that had passed over her life, leaving her alone in the world with its troubles.

A vague fear of some ill to come haunted her, and yet she had not the courage to confess the weakness, and beg Mr. Evans to find them another home. Whenever the children named "the lady," she shuddered, and yet could not reason clearly on the subject, or decide sensibly what foundation she had for misgiving. She became daily more oppressed by brooding over this very uncertainty, and the shadowy dread that haunted her.

One thing she observed; that the children never now spoke of seeing the lady but in the little red play-room. Whenever she appeared to them (if appear she did, and it was not all delusion on their part) it was always there. The singular circumstance was, that they had no fear; and whether they really believed that they saw the lady, one of real flesh and blood, Mrs. Addis did not know. She would not talk to them about it.

Thus the time went on, and October came in. One day she had been down in St. Annis' Valley, and was toiling back upward after her long journey over the sand-hills. Glancing to the house when she came in view of it, she saw one of their good friends, Mr. Brown, in the porch with the children. He had Willy in his arms, and the two girls were jumping and talking by his side.

"There's mamma!" they cried. "Mamma's come back."

In that moment the strange and painful doubts were lost sight of by Mrs. Addis; she laughed and nodded in her turn, and quickened her weary steps.

Suddenly her heart stood still as though it were turned to stone. Passing lightly out at the door behind the group already there, came the figure of the Spanish girl, and stood among them so close that their garments seemed to touch; but no one noticed her or appeared to mark her presence. She leaned forward anxiously, and studied her face with her hand as she watched, looking earnestly down toward and beyond the hill. For an instant Mrs. Addis seemed to lose sight and sense; and when she looked again the figure had gone.

"Was any one with you here a minute ago?" she asked of Mr. Brown.

"There's no one here but me, Mrs. Addis; me and the children. How ill you look! Your long walk has fatigued you."

She said no more. It was on the tip of her tongue to tell him all, but she did not. Perhaps a dread of being secretly laughed at prevented it. How she dreaded the staying on in that house on Russian Hill, only herself knew.

The rainy season commenced early; there was a great deal of it—quite a flood—so that the children played in-doors. Mrs. Addis never heard them talk of the lady now, and felt convinced she was not appearing to them. Only twice had Mrs. Addis beheld her; yet she seemed to remember her face as clearly, every feature of it, as though she had known her for years. And, before attempting to relate what follows, a hope must be expressed—as Mrs. Addis expressed it—that she should not be charged with insanity.

It was the 19th of October; almost midnight, and about a fortnight after the walk to St. Annis' Valley. Mrs. Addis, very busy over some sewing, and feeling sadly desolate, was at work in her bedroom by the light of the lamp, the three children abed and asleep around her. She sat there for company. The wind sighed drearily without, and the dull tolling of the fog-bell on the beach sounded on each rising gust. Almost imperceptibly at first, a soft, low moan began to mingle with the bell; and it caught by slow degrees Mrs. Addis' ear. She looked off her work to listen, her very blood feeling suddenly chilled. It came from the little room the children played in. She was convinced of that as she listened with hushed breath. Taking the lamp, she moved to the door, impelled by fear, impelled with that strange impulse that forbids you to remain stationary in a dread such as this. Opening the door of the red room she looked in, and saw—well, saw what well nigh turned her brain. She stood in a sort of dream, not knowing whether she was asleep or awake. The room seemed to be filled with furniture—furniture that it had not in reality—a bed and chairs, and matting on the floor. On the bed lay the lady she had before seen, the Spanish girl; her features distorted with what seemed to be a death-struggle. A man, whose face was not discernible to Mrs. Addis, stood beside the bed. The Spanish girl made a frantic effort to spring up, as if to beat him off, and then sank back and moved no more. The man tore up the matting and some of the floor, and a great hole seemed suddenly to yawn there. Then, by the side of the bed, appeared a long box, and Mrs. Addis felt sure that it was not there a minute before. Into this the man pushed the insensible girl, and lifted it into the great hole.

This was all. Terrified nearly to death, the poor woman lost her senses and fell. As she expressed it afterward, a cold, dull, awful blank seemed to stretch itself like a black curtain between her sight and the world.

The children found her lying there insensible, and help was called in. In vain her friends strove to impress upon her that this strange scene she seemed to have witnessed was nothing but a dream or a nightmare; she replied by asking whether the appearance of the Spanish girl to her and her children beforehand had been a dream. The night was succeeded by a dangerous fever, and she lay for many days in delirium.

Mr. Evans caused the floor to be taken up in the scarlet room. Underneath it lay just such a box as Mrs. Addis had described; the lady within it unrecognizable from the action of slacked lime. Then the poor people in the Spanish settlement were questioned, and they related what they knew. The house on Russian Hill had been the abode of a young girl belonging to their people; she thought herself the wife of an American merchant, whom she loved with intense devotion; and she used to watch for his coming with anxious fondness. His real wife, meantime, sailed from her eastern home and came to join him; and he, fearing discovery, poisoned the poor girl, as 'twas thought, though none could prove it, and notwithstanding positive was known beyond her disappearance on that night, the 19th of October, two years before.

The American merchant abandoned the house and furniture, just as it stood; giving an agent charge to let it for an almost nominal sum. After remaining empty some time Mr. Evans took it for Mrs. Addis, its low rent being the inducement, and he knowing nothing of the story.

After the discovery Mrs. Addis was removed, and lay long ill at the house of a kind Spanish woman who received her. Strange to say, her children also became ill; as if (people said) the curse on the house were working itself out.

A better home was provided for her—the one in which she has been introduced to the reader—and she removed to it. She was only then recovering from the long illness and was very weak.

Mr. Evans substantiated this story in every particular that he could, as did others. The suspected man had gone with his wife to Australia; and no one had held the Spanish girl in sufficient interest to follow him there and charge him with his crime. He lives in immunity from it, so far as it is known, to this day.

I make no remarks upon the story myself, I give it as it was given to me. That it was strangely singular, none can deny.

And if the reader should be curious on the subject of Mrs. Addis herself, I may mention that she prospered well, and regained her own position in life. But she never alluded to the house on Russian Hill with the least abatement of horror. Nothing in this world will ever shake her belief in the ghost that haunted it.—*The Argosy*

EMS.—Ems is a pretty little town, situated at the bottom of a narrow valley on a strip of alluvial land along the River Lahn, with high rounded hills rising from each bank, here and there broken by picturesque rocks, and cleft by innumerable glens, with their slopes in many places ending abruptly in terraced vineyards. The one long street leans on the hill. The only "objects of interest" are numerous large villas on the opposite side of the Lahn; many good hotels; the old yellow mass of the bath-house, with its warm corridor, its Kiosell and Kranchen Brunnens; the flash Kursaal near, with its stately painted and columned hall, its reading-rooms and gambling-rooms, beautiful flower gardens, and walks stretching from one end along the river, to a restaurant at the other end, a large open space, shaded with trees, made comfortable by seats, and adorned with innumerable small tables among which napkin-bearing waiters move, while crowds of people promenade, eat and drink, or listen to the excellent instrumental band which performs every morning and evening. These are among its *Sehenswerdigkeiten!*

The scenery around Ems is remarkably beautiful. I do not allude especially to those views from the tops of neighboring hills which all strangers are expected to visit—those I saw, such as from Kemmenau, did not strike me much. Such hills in Rhineland are too much alike in form and in height to form a good picture when seen from the summit of any one of them. It wants variety. The beauty and interest of the scenery is to be found along the banks of the streams, and among the green pasture-lands, and the valleys, hemmed in by dank woods and crags; in the river breaks and eddies, with long, calm reaches where a boat or two repose near the towing-path; in the small villages nesting in some quiet nook, with gaunt gables and balconies, each with its gasthaus, an old church-steeple; while ever and anon, at some turning of the road, a promontory is seen, crowned with its moldering castle, or some secluded valley with monastic ruins. If solitude is needed, one has only to penetrate into the forest, where it can be found undisturbed, as by the sea-shore or on the waste moorland.

The scenery from Ems up the Lahn to Limburg is of the kind I have here described. In a drive by rail of about an hour or so, you can visit quaint, interesting old towns, like Nassau, (four miles from Ems,) with its heights crowned by ivied towers, one belonging to the family of the late great Prussian Minister STEIN; remains of its old city walls and towers, and grand (ex-)dncal Schloss; with picturesque green hills and valleys, and that genuine old German small-town atmosphere about it, with the primitive and simple manners of the inhabitants, which make the Germany of our youth so delightful to memory. Beyond Nassau are passed several interesting and most picturesque spots, such as the grand Cloister of Arnstein, in perfect repair, (p. 673,) and the ruined castle of Langenau, (belonging to Count KNELLMANNSEGEN,) and further on the fine castle of Schaumberg, and at last Limburg, with its grand old cathedral. There are few bits of scenery in Rhineland more beautiful than this hour's drive along the Lahn. I must not forget to mention an old town within two miles of Ems—Dausenau (p. 673.) It did not seem to be among the "sights" of Ems, or to have inspired any admiration among its water-drinkers, so I felt all the charm of unexpectedly discovering what was to me, at least, a most interesting bit of antiquity. It is a very old village, fortified in the eleventh century, I believe, with high walls forming a square, and high towers at each corner. Two of the towers and some portions of the wall remain in a tolerable state of preservation, the rest being in ruins. It is the smallest fortified place I ever saw, and never could have contained more than, at most, a thousand inhabitants. A clear stream runs through it, but its interest consists chiefly in affording many studies for the artist, from its singularly picturesque groupings of old tottering, straggling houses pitched sideways and endways along tortuous thoroughfares, with delicious masses of foliage mingling with the ruins, trees and bushes growing where they list, while the old parish Protestant church rises above all, containing quaint devices illustrative of religious subjects which belonged to it before the Reformation.—*Good Words.*

A PICTURE OF MANCHESTER.—In the bronzed sky, at sunset, a strangely-shaped cloud hangs over the plain. Under this motionless covering are hundreds of bristling chimneys, as tall as obelisks. A huge and black mass is next distinguishable; then endless rows of buildings, and we enter the Babel of bricks. Walking through the city, and seeing it close at hand, the impression made is still more dismal. The air and the soil appear to be charged with fog and soot. Manufactories, with their blackened bricks, their naked fronts, their windows destitute of shutters, and resembling huge and cheap penitentiaries, succeed each other in rows. A large bazaar for the sale of low-priced goods, a workhouse to accommodate 400,000 persons, a prison for convicts condemned to penal servitude—such are the ideas created by the spectacle. One of these buildings is a rectangle of six stories, in each of which are forty windows. It is there that, lit up by gas, amid the deafening noise of the looms, cabined, classified, immovable, men mechanically drive their machines every day, from morning to night. Can any form of existence be more opposed to and at variance with nature?

About 6 o'clock, a bustling, noisy crowd pours from the mills into the streets. Men, women and children flock along in the open air. Their clothes are filthy, many of the children are barefooted, the faces of all are pinched and gloomy. Several halt at the gin palaces; the others hasten toward their hovels. We follow them. What wretched streets! Through the half-open window may be seen a miserable room on the ground floor, sometimes below the level of the damp pavement; at the threshold a group of white, fat and untidy children, breathe the foul air of the street—less foul, however, than that of the room. A strip of carpet may be perceived, and clothes hung up to dry. We continue our walk in the direction of the suburbs. There, in a more open space, rows of small, cheap houses have been erected as a speculation. The back street is paved with iron slag; the low, red-tiled roofs stand forth in lines against the prevailing gray sky; yet each family dwells apart, and the fog it breathes is not too impure. These are the select, the happy few; and the time is Summer—the finest season of the year. One asks oneself, "What sort of a life do they lead in Winter when the fog bathes, chokes, engulfs all nature?" And one feels how heavily man is oppressed by this pitiless climate, and this industrial system. Even a walk through the quarter of the rich is depressing. Ten, fifteen, twenty houses in succession have been built in the same style, and they succeed each other with the mechanical regularity of draughts on a draught-board. The trim lawns, the small gates, the painted fronts, the uniformity of the compartments, make one think of painted menageries, of neat playthings. The ornamentation shows bad taste; capitals Greek, pillars, railings, Gothic rocks, and other forms have been copied from divers forms and places, the whole being fresh and inharmonious. The display is gingerbread and trumpery, like that of a man who, having suddenly become rich, bedizens in the belief that he is adorning himself. It is a good thing to work, and it is a good thing to be wealthy, but to work and to be rich are not sufficient.—*Henri Taine.*

MARINE FLORA.—The marine flora, properly so-called, consists almost entirely of seaweeds, of which about two thousand species are known, growing in marshes, lakes, streams, and seas. Nor are they confined within these boundaries, for physiologists recognize them as parasites growing on insects, worms, fishes, in the internal tissues of ruminants, and even in the eyes of man, his tongue and his throat. They present the greatest variety of form. Some are simple elongated filaments, others have an appearances of membrane striking out from a long stem; sometimes we say they are like parchment or India-rubber; now as transparent balloons, or gophered stuff, trembling jelly, or horn shavings, bands of tanned skin, or fans of green paper. The most curious forms are to be found in this fantastic world. Nor are the colors less various—black, olive, yellow, green, carmine; the brown being the commonest, the red lying beneath the water, the green at the surface. They have no fibres, vessels, or circulation—nothing but the first vegetable element, the cell; and what might be called the root is not of use to nourish the plant, but simply to maintain it in its place. Yet there are some indications of an approach to animal life, as in the corallines, which have the angular power of incrusting themselves with carbonate of chalk, like the shell-fish, and also in their rapid decomposition, when the disagreeable odor recalls that of animal matter in a state of putrefaction.

They are propagated by what is called a spore, which has some relation to a seed, but is distinguished from it by the power it has of giving birth to individuals altogether different from the parent. Indeed, in all cryptogamous plants, the young one presents the characteristics of an inferior class. Every moss that terminates resembles a conferva or river-sponge; every fern, a hepatica, or liver-wort; but what most more particular attention is the faculty of moving which characterizes the spores; the reason is at present wholly unknown, some naturalists recognizing manifestations of life in them, which, carried away by youthful energy, long to pass the boundary in the vegetable kingdom, then hesitate, draw back, and end by taking their natural place in the scale of beings. There is one class of sea-weeds to which the name of oscillary has been given; they are always in a state of agitation so long as they exist. Sometimes isolated, sometimes connected, these little plants, consisting of a simple tube, have their free extremity perpetually moving, vertically or spirally; but it is evident that the light has a great effect upon them. When inclosed in a glass from which the light is effectually excluded, excepting in one place, they may be seen collected and still in movement at that place. There is another class which every one knows, called the protococcus, which grows on damp stones, forming beds, sometimes red, but generally of a yellow green. It is the simplest of all vegetable creations, and consists of a hollow, transparent cell, filled with coloring matter. At a certain season of the year, it will be seen that each cell contains a number of others, which increase, press each other, and finally burst their shell, and thus form new plants, multiplying to an immense extent. To the same family belongs the nostoc, which, in early days, was regarded as a marvelous production, and called by many fanciful names, such as flower of heaven, heavenly heat, moon-spittle, &c. It is found on damp Autumn days in garden alleys, or on the top of walls covered with earth, where it forms little gelatinous masses, dissipated by the sun's rays, but appearing again during the night. Innumerable chaplets of green granules appear in the midst of the jelly, and are perfectly inert, except at certain seasons when the sun acts upon them. The chaplets cover themselves with a thin membrane, and are enlarged by the collecting of the green globules into a sort of transparent bag, where, for a few days, they present a confused appearance, after which a fresh chaplet bursts out at the side, and begins a new and independent life. Sometimes each end of the chaplet elongates, enlarges, taking an elliptical form, deep in color, and becoming a kind of membranous pouch. At this period it is not unlike a caterpillar, each end terminating with a black head, which contains the spore. This pierces its envelope, and a new plant is formed, and recommences the same curious phenomena.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SCHILLER'S FIRST PLAY.—No sooner was his work ended than SCHILLER was seized with a passionate longing to see it, first in print, and next on the stage. But the Grand Duke would, he knew, regard the idea of one of the students of his college making himself known to the public as an author, as something much worse than madness. As for getting away into a land of greater freedom, that was impossible without the Duke's permission. "Where there's a will there's a way" is, however, as true with genius as with love. Through the good offices of a friend, SCHILLER contrived to enter into secret negotiations with SCHWAN, a publisher at Mannheim, and DALBERG, the manager of the theatre in that city. "The Robbers" had, of course, to go through those alterings and modifications which are generally so distasteful to young authors, but which SCHILLER, with the humility that generally accompanies real talent, submitted to quietly. SCHWAN and DALBERG had more experience in such matters than he had, and he took their advice always readily and often thankfully.

At last it was arranged that "The Robbers" was to be brought out on a certain day at the Mannheim theatre. This being accomplished, SCHILLER was now seized with an irrepressible wish to see his play acted. He fought against it for a while, but the temptation was too strong for him, and one evening he slipped out of Stuttgart and managed to get unnoticed over the frontiers of Würtemberg. His journey was as romantically uncomfortable as ever a young poet could desire. He lost his way, and had to spend one night in a wood. His purse was low, so that his meals had to be very limited. At last he reached Mannheim, where SCHWAN and DALBERG received him with a patronizing air. When, however, "The Robbers" came out before a full house with great applause, they changed their manner toward him and hailed him as a rising star, though the critics, most of them, turned up their eyes in horror at the whole performance. This draught of success was as sweet as unexpected.—*The Argosy.*

A CHOICE LITTLE WATERING-PLACE.—Spa is certainly respectable, from its great antiquity, and has the decent gravity of some veteran *roué*, who can tell stories of his doings in the days of the Prince Regent. The Roman ladies and gentlemen are said to have made journeys to drink the waters, and the stranger-list of the time may have contained such an entry as—"*Septimus Severus, Consul, uxor, cum familia, ad hoc hospitium advenere.*" But the great glory of the place is PETER the Great, who resided here for a long time—getting drunk nearly every night, and taking the waters after a monstrous sort of way, in pailfuls. They must have done him neither harm nor good, and the truth would seem to be that he got well both in spite of them and of his drunkenness. However, he was grateful enough to send the town a little shabby tablet, exactly the size and pattern of the mural monuments we see in church, and set about the same cost, commemorating his own patronage, which the town has fixed up over its fountain. They have lately added a little metallic bust, on a pedestal, which stands under the colonnade.

We are all up early at Spa, and crowding to that splashed flagging under the pillars, where the nymph of the fountain and her aides have a hard time of it, pottering up and down a flight of steps to fill us tumblers—which she plunges in, half a dozen at a time, fixed at the end of a stick. She has also to recollect faces, and pot tumblers which belong to the faces; for these latter are much offended if forgotten—it is considered a slight on their dignity. This poor girl has to perform her Ganymede office from six in the morning, paddling up and down these dripping steps. For the rights and emoluments of this ungrateful office she has to pay about eighty pounds a year. So the emoluments are probably large, and fluctuate after a speculative fashion, quite in keeping with the principles of the great Redoute over the way. There are, in truth, few more inviting little nooks, and where health is more certain to return to the invalid. The walks are not those official promenades which are curled and frizzed by gardeners, but are genuinely pastoral. They start, as it were, from the back door of your house; and before breakfast you can be at the top of the hills in about five minutes, with the whole town below you in a bowl. The regular promenades, where the company walks, are beneath the shades of great trees centuries old. Betimes—that is, between 7 and 8—the pony carriages, drawn by the indomitable "Badets" of Spa—a kind of Ardennes cob—are clattering away in all directions, for the morning's drive round the springs; and whole squadrons of mounted ladies and gentlemen are galloping past. The day goes by agreeably enough. About noon, the shady promenades under the trees begin to fill; the orchestra enters the kiosque, and discourses music; and the little tables at Baas-Coget's restaurant are crowded. Now do invalids or weaklings pour into the baths—a really magnificent and architectural structure, of palatial proportions, where every thermal variety is to be found. Then follow driving and riding, and then dinner at "Host's table," where the Britain performs such feats as he would be amazed at at home—engulfing fish, flesh, fowl, ragouts, stews, fries, sweets, flours in headlong succession. After, perhaps, a siesta once more, and then the impromptu dance in the ball-room, conducted with surprising vigor. There is here a pretty little theatre, of a circular form, which was built in the last century, in the old days of high fashion, and where we can see very pleasant and agreeable acting, and where sometimes a comedian of high reputation halts a couple of nights to play. So, on the whole, our Spa day does not lag, and, for so simple a spot, the place is tolerably stored with *agrémens.*—*Once a Week.*

THE RIGHI RAILWAY.—Lucerne has many visitors who would gladly ascend the Righi, but that their weak health forbids all active exertion on their part. To some of these, mountain air is essential for recovery; and if it be asked, why do they not ride up on horseback? the answer is, that they are too weak or too timid.

Henceforth these objections may be dismissed, for the Righi Railway removes all difficulties, and makes the ascent so easy that any one may go up and down, if so minded, twice in the day. The terminus at Vitznau is a few yards from the landing-stage of the steamers. It comprises a luggage-office, ticket-office, and a spacious restauration, which is also the waiting-room. Somewhat more to the rear are a turn-table and large shed for the engines and carriages. The engine, when on the level turn-table, looks like a huge iron bottle standing on a low platform, which carries cylinders, cranks, and other locomotive gear, and is much lower at one end than at the other. This difference of height imparts an awkwardness of appearance, and the huge bottle, which is, in fact, the boiler and chimney, leans to one side, as if about to fall. But this is planned, and with a purpose, as you will see when the locomotive begins to mount the slope. Then its floor becomes level, and the bottle stands upright. In front of the boiler is a railed space in which luggage is carried; the driver and stoker stand, as usual, in the rear, and the fuel is coal.

The passenger carriages are ten feet wide, and resemble the tramway cars recently introduced in London, and are not, as has been stated, of two stories. The seats, nine in number, are placed transversely, and when all are filled, the carriage contains fifty-four passengers, who find their comfort cared for in the convenient shape of the seats. These carriages and the locomotives were built at Olten, a busy centre of Swiss industry.

The railway gauge is five feet; the sleepers are longitudinal and continuous, as on the Great Western line. Midway between the rails lies what may be described as a heavy iron ladder, with thick steps, slightly bevelled from below upward. Up this ladder the locomotive walks, by means of a thick cogged wheel fitted beneath its floor. There are no trams, unless a single carriage and a locomotive can be named a train. The carriage is pushed up the hill, not pulled. The passengers sit with their faces to the engine, whereby they have the view of the slopes beneath them, of the lake, and of the opposite hills during the ascent. Timid folk should sit in the middle of a seat, so as to avoid the sight of the gulfs and precipices over which the railway passes. The right-hand side (as you look toward the engine) is the best for those who wish to enjoy the prospect.

The pace is about double as fast as ordinary walking. As soon as a carriage starts, a man—a way-watcher—walks ahead to clear away obstructions that may have fallen from the upper slopes, and especially to pick out stones from between the steps of the ladder. Travelers who have seen the Righi know that it is a mass of puddang, so to speak, with millions of stones for plums. Hence, constant watchfulness is necessary, for a stone in the wrong place would keep out the cog. There are relays of way-watchers, each being responsible for a section of the line, and, as a precaution against accident

shd'dim sense of sadness, backed by the sentimental writings to express it—touched by a sadness which has no chance of inconveniently penetrating the heart, lies at the root of the widespread fancy for ruins. The melancholy feeling of contrast, and some association of real beauty in outline and color, may be adjuncts; but the sentiment just described—a sort of *sauve mari magno* consciousness applied to the past—is perhaps the predominating cause.—*Saturday Review.*

M. TAINE ON ENGLISH CUSTOMS.—"At Paris I have seen young Englishmen every night leaving their windows open during the entire night in Winter. This enables us to comprehend their fondness for open-air sports—for cricket, for fishing and shooting. When the rain pours down in torrents, and the whole country is like a lake, an old gentleman may be seen actively handling his fishing-rod. When the river is frozen over, he may be seen letting down his line, in the hope of catching a fish, through a hole in the ice, made by a laborer with a pick."

M. TAINE draws largely for his ideas of English manners and customs from our old friend *Punch*, and perhaps, on the whole, he can have no more trustworthy mentor. Our critic, discoursing still of English sports, says:

"One out of every three sportsmen has a limb broken before he dies. The jokes on this head are endless. A gentleman on horseback informs a neighbor that his animal is rather restive. 'Oh! the animal is well-known; it has been the means of breaking more collar-bones than any other in England.' A little swell, going stag-hunting, says to a robust friend on arriving at the railway station, 'Will you take a single or a return ticket?' The latter replies, 'I mean to take a return, because I know all about the horse I shall mount; but I advise you to take a single ticket, and an insurance one as well.'"

And, concerning the younger specimens of the John Bull family: "From childhood upward they are told, 'You must be a man.' They are trained to think that they ought never to cry or show any signs of weakness, and that they ought to be brave, enterprising and protectors of the weaker sex. A little boy says to a big lady, frightened at a herd of cattle, 'Don't be afraid; shelter yourself behind me.'"

Speaking of our courts of law, M. TAINE waxes eloquent over what to Englishmen is accepted, by the highest and lowest alike, as a mere matter of course—namely, the impartiality of our judges:

"When the judge pronounces sentence, he does so with the authority and with the impartiality of a mind thoroughly convinced. He neither declaims nor indulges in invective. He neither conceals the weak points of the evidence, nor exaggerates the points beyond dispute. He weighs his words, translating his carefully-formed opinion into clear language; and when he adds moral condemnation to the legal sentence, the gravity and nobleness of his tones are worthy of all praise. More than once I have thought that if justice herself could speak, she would employ this style of language. The man himself is transformed into the simple organ of truth and of rectitude. The prisoner at the bar cannot help bowing before such a power as this, and assenting to the justice of his sentence. I know no other spectacle which can so solemnly imprint in men's hearts veneration for the law."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The systematic meteorological observations now carried on in different countries afford facilities for test and comparison, of which observers are not slow to avail themselves. From one of these comparisons an American observer finds the presumption strengthened that in the Atlantic States signs of fair weather may be most confidently trusted during the ten days preceding full moon, and signs of rain during the eight days following. He finds also that the heaviest rainfalls at Lisbon, and the lightest at Philadelphia, occur in the Autumn and Winter six months, and the reverse in the Spring and Summer six months. These are steps toward a complete knowledge of the meteorology of the globe.

Mr. PENGELLY mentioned at the meeting of the British Association that he had made an analysis of the daily rainfall at Torquay, with a view to determine the influence of the moon on the rainfall, and he was of opinion that he had detected that influence. From the first day before the full moon to the first day before the first quarter, dry weather may be expected; on the contrary, if wet weather occurs, it will be from the beginning of the first quarter to the second day before full moon. In treating this subject, it should always be remembered that the Astronomer royal showed, twenty years ago, that the changes of the moon had nothing to do with the changes of the wind, as was and is believed by seamen. He made it clear, from seven years' observations at Greenwich, that there is no relation between any age of the moon and any direction of wind. But there is one influence of the moon which may be taken as demonstrated—namely, that full moon dissipates cloud. Hence it is that nights are clear as the moon approaches and recedes from the full.—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE RIVAL HOLBEIN MADONNAS.—We believe it is admitted on all hands that the Darmstadt picture was painted first. HOLBEIN lived ten years in Basle, between 1515 and 1526; the Burgomaster MEYER and his family who kneel around the Madonna were of that city, and the original drawings for the portraits are still preserved within the Museum. We believe it is now conceded that the Darmstadt picture was emphatically painted by HOLBEIN, with little or no assistance from pupils. Certainly, when compared with its rival, the execution is found to possess singular evenness and unity. The Darmstadt picture, then, being the original, the question is, How did the Dresden *replica* come into existence? In default of positive evidence, several conjectures, wearing more or less probability, have been put forth. Thus Dr. WAAGEN ventured the suggestion that the first picture, having been painted for a church, a copy was required by Burgomaster MAYER for his own house. It is easy to understand, writes this well-balanced critic, "that the patron, desiring to possess such excellent portraits of his own family thus devoutly engaged, as an ornament of one of his own rooms, was induced to give HOLBEIN the commission to paint a repetition of the subject, which in the needy circumstances of the painter could only have been acceptable." "I am therefore convinced," continued Dr. WAAGEN, "that the Dresden picture owes its creation to some such circumstance. The alterations also, which a comparison with the first picture exhibits, are such as to render it more suitable for that closer inspection which the walls of a room would admit."

The conclusion to which we incline is that such picture is in some sense an original as the Darmstadt example because it was first painted, the Dresden because it is something more than a replica or copy. A copyist would scarcely improve: the Dresden picture is not a copy because of the alterations introduced. The second picture is more imposing in proportions, and not only has the panel the advantage of more height, but the Madonna's head has greater loveliness and serenity. Other modifications, which may scarcely be improvements, are yet not accidental, but intentional. Thus the change of color in the Madonna's robe from green-blue to green-black is an altered key which runs through the whole composition; even the colors in the carpet are made to respond to the modified scheme. We recognize then the master's mind in the changed composition; HOLBEIN, when he received the second commission, bethought himself what modifications the new conditions called for. In the words of Herr GRIMM, the author of the *Life of Michael Angelo*, "the artist prepared a new cartoon, then left the carrying out in part to his scholars, and painted himself upon the picture as much as he deemed necessary."

The last extract goes far to explain the anomalies which the Dresden picture presents—the apparent contradiction between a design which is superior and a manipulation which is inferior. The renovated design is in fact by the master; while the execution, in part at least, is that of his school. We need not point to the multitude of analogous cases which the history of art affords. RAFFAELLE's earliest frescoes in the Vatican were carried out in great measure by his own hands; whereas his later works were delegated to scholars. It is equally notorious how much was consigned to pupils in the studio of RUBENS. In pictures thus in part painted by deputy it becomes a nice point to determine where the master's touch ceases, and where the pupil's begins. In the case of the Dresden Madonna the perplexity is so great that probably no two persons come to the same conclusion. Yet as to certain passages there can be but little doubt; for instance, the Madonna's red girdle is obviously too poorly painted for the master, while on the contrary the Madonna's head, the child in her arms, and the child standing on the ground, could only have come from the master himself. Here the modeling and handling are so exquisite that a German critic has fallen into the paradox of declaring that, if HOLBEIN did not paint these portions, a superior to HOLBEIN must have been at work.—*The Saturday Review.*

SOUNDINGS IN THE BALTIC.—During the past Summer, a German vessel has been employed in taking careful series of soundings in the Baltic, cruising in different directions, with a view to ascertain the depth, the currents, and other phenomena of that peculiar sea. The greatest depth, 720 feet, is between Gothland and Windau; from which it appears that the sea is not so deep, by 360 feet, as was believed from former soundings. Between 600 feet and the bottom, the water was exceedingly cold, even in July; no vegetation was brought up by the dredge, and no living thing, except a few worms. Plants are most abundant in the first 60 feet below the surface, and animals are numerous down to three hundred feet. Below that depth, the cold probably checks the existence of fresh-water species, while the small quantity of salt in the water is fatal to the life of marine animals. Generally speaking, it may be said that the western half of the Baltic contains abundant life and vegetation, while the eastern half is barren. We understand that a full account of this exploration, with the scientific results, the force, extent, and direction of currents, the proportion of fresh, salt, and brackish water, and lists of animals and plants, is to be published. Salt water is poured in as an under-current from the North Sea, while the brackish water flows out as a surface-current.—*Chambers's Journal.*

WALL PAPERS.—A gentleman who has had fourteen years' experience on the matter regarding which he now directs the attention of the public, makes the appalling statement not only that—as has long been generally known—green papers for house-walls contain arsenical preparations which for years may evolve poisonous particles, but that arsenic is used not only in papers containing green, but frequently, and even in large quantities, in paper of all colors, even in some that are nearly white. As his authority, he quotes "an eminent analytical chemist, late lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital"—(this must be either Dr. STENHOUSE or the late Dr. MATTHEWS)—to whom he sent papers of many colors—dark-brown, buff, white, blue, and various delicate shades of gray, drab, and mauve, which, from the symptoms to which they apparently gave rise, were suspected of containing this metal. The results of analysis were that, in every instance, the papers which were taken from the bedroom walls contained arsenic, and clearly indicate that "it is impossible for any one, professional or otherwise, to judge by the eye whether a paper contains arsenic or not, or whether much or little." The indications of poisoning caused by the paper containing only a little arsenic were clear in each case. After fourteen years' suffering, (with few intervals) from arsenical poisoning from this source, the writer—whose scientific position and power as an observer is vouched for by the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, who publishes the paper—has given up having paper on his walls, and the atmosphere of his rooms is, he says, far purer than it was. If distemper or oil-paint be substituted for paper, care must be taken in the selection of the pigments, many of which also contain arsenic, and have proved very injurious.—*Once a Week.*

## SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Liberal Christian*, which has worthily aided in bringing it about, is rightly jubilant over the down fall of the Ring. It says:

"New-York still lives, and good citizens breathe freely once more! Now that the battle is over it will do to confess our private fears that her moral life had sunk too low to make recovery possible. We rejoice to record our mistaken fears. Her conscience is not only alive, but has given unmistakable and quite unexpected evidences of a reserved power which have surprised even her most hopeful citizens. The general result of the election is, however, so fortunate and full of hope for the future of our State and City, that we are not disposed to complain because the Augean stables of our municipal Government have not been purified by one cleansing. We know the difficulties in the way of radical reform too well to expect now more than a determined and hopeful beginning of the great work before us. That this has been made, that good citizens have discovered their own power in this plundered and much-abused City is much good news for one day. We can wait patiently for the results of that slow persistent labor and scrutiny of public affairs which alone can work any substantial reform. The one great lesson of this political victory is the inherent power of moral worth and intelligence over corruption and ignorance. We can have good government in New-York, if we really want it, and are willing to work to secure it. One vote at the polls is worth a hundred sneers against the Ring; one good citizen's moral influence is more than a match for the brute force of a dozen ignorant roughs. Such, we claim, is the lesson of this conflict. All honor to the wise heads who planned the Reform campaign, and no less to our intelligent and brave young men, to whom, in no small degree, the honor of the victory belongs."

The *Independent* has the following article on political morality: "'No man is perfect,' quoth the big 'Boss' TWEED, lately addressing his bonding constituents. The confession, coming from his lips, teaches us something of the beauty of humility. If a man like the 'Boss,' whose political achievements no language could exaggerate; whose rotund person is but a feeble symbol of the magnitude and symmetry of his performances; to whom the powers that wait on noble deeds have been so lavish as to rear him in the short space of ten years from shirtsleeve to the possession of many millions—if such a great person can say that 'No man is perfect,' it becomes the rest of us to get very low in the dust, and confess our manifold imperfections with a sense of deep unworthiness. 'No man is perfect, but,' continued the 'Boss,' 'I can say I have always striven to deal fairly between man and man.' We suppose it must be allowed that there is a measure of truth in this claim of the great swindler. Between himself and his creatures there has been a fair understanding. But even if it were not part of his game, faithfulness in her lesser crimes. The sentimentalism of the period which excuses the most monstrous offenses on account of some compensating virtue, real or pretended, in the offender, has its completest and most disgusting manifestation in the apologies that are made for the crimes of TWEED. The same kind of judgment we are constantly hearing applied to other representatives. It is true that the man stole a railroad; but then he pays his shoemaker promptly, and he gave his washerwoman double rates for his last dozen. That man broke the hearts of his wife and scattered his children; but he always pats the boot-blacks on the head in the street and he gave a hundred dollars to the Magdalen Asylum!' Men who have broken the most solemn contracts and abused the most sacred trusts are yet eulogized and glorified as models of all the Christian virtues. It is time that we had learned to look into our moral judgments a little more of the exactness which may well excite curiosity, at least, among thoughtful Americans."

The *Golden Age* makes the following timely suggestions as to the best means of inducing young persons to spend their evenings at home:

"As the evenings lengthen the question naturally arises, What shall be done with them? The question is felt oftener than it is asked. Perhaps it would be better were it asked oftener, and answered in a more intelligent way. The importance of making a wise and happy provision for the evening is not appreciated as it should be by our people. Even those who have homes usually leave the evening to chance. They go to the theatre, the opera, or the lecture; or they stay at home hoping that somebody will drop in. If no one calls, the conversation tapers through all gradations of dullness into silence; the music drags and palls; the reading wearies; the whole family yawn and get half asleep before going to bed. And after a few experiences of this kind the husband finds livelier company and greater excitement at the saloon or club; the sons yield to more fascinating entertainment in questionable company; the daughters are either miserable at home or fitting in search of the happiness home ought to furnish but does not; and the poor wife and mother is either left to assuage their discontent or to mourn alone. And simply because nothing has been done to fill the evenings at home with delightful entertainments and recreative joy. There is nothing so absurd as to imagine a group of people of different ages and tastes, have only to be thrown together to be supremely contented and happy. And yet half our homes are managed on just this absurd principle; and people wonder that they are not happy, that so many men frequent taverns, and so many youths and maidens are on the street, and every day some man or woman goes down into the abyss.

"There is no breastwork against evil; and no school of virtue and moral worth, like the good home. And evening is the only time when all the members of the family circle meet together, and can mingle in happy and joyous intercourse. The occasion should be provided for as it usually is not. Our home-keepers should take a hint from those who furnish public entertainments, and lavish thought and ingenuity enough upon the occasion to make it so attractive and delightful and satisfying, that every member of the household will feel the happier for it, and look forward to its return with expectancy, and be beyond the reach of a thousand temptations to spend the evening hours elsewhere. Exactly how this is to be done must be answered by housekeepers for themselves. They have resources and ingenuity enough, will they but once see the importance of the thing, and set their wits at work to develop the hint into a beautiful and glorious reality. We need not have a succession of evening entertainments, giving one to reading, another to music, a third to conversation, a fourth to a drama, and a fifth to miscellaneous plays! Why not import into the home circle some of the best to amuse, and entertain, and edify which lies all about waiting for the invitation? And what one family cannot do alone, two or three together can easily effect. Were our people to spend a tenth part of the time, and interest, and means they now throw away on worthless excitements and utter frivolities, in making their homes truly helpful and happy, we should prevent half the crimes, and stop half the vices of society at their source."

### Weather of the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

| BAROMETER. | Inches. |
|---|---|
| Mean | 30.057 |
| Maximum at 2 P. M. Nov. 11 | 30.094 |
| Minimum at 5 P. M. Nov. 10 | 29.480 |
| Range | .574 |
| THERMOMETER. | Degrees. |
| Mean | 50.1 |
| Maximum at 3 P. M. Nov. 6 | 62.7 |
| Minimum at 6 A. M. Nov. 6 | 38.5 |
| Range | 23.2 |
| REMARKS. | Inch. |
| Nov. 10—Rain from 3½ A. M. to 8 P. M.; amount of water | .75 |
| | Miles. |
| Distance traveled by the wind during the week | 1,492 |

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

| Temperature | 6 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 12 M. | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degrees Fahrenheit | 37 | 41 | 45 | 46 | 42 |
| Stand of bar. in inch. | 29.89 | ... | 29.99 | ... | 30.14 |

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, 41° F.

### Tweed Dropped from the Third-Avenue Railroad—His Westchester Real Estate.

During the first part of last week, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, WM. M. TWEED was dropped as a member of the Board, whether by resignation or expulsion it is not stated. He subsequently disposed of his stock in the Company, amounting to about $200,000. In July last, he purchased of Mr. L. W. JEROME 1,043 66-100 acres of land, as and below William's Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, just below the New-Haven and Boston Junction. The consideration was $105,000 cash. It was rumored yesterday that papers were drawn to transfer this property to his son, and daughter. He has also about $60,000 of stock in quarry lands at or near Tuckahoe and Pleasantville, in the same county; this interest is supposed to be in negotiation between two wealthy marble dealers.

## FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

### How They are Conducted—The New-York Institutions—The European Systems—The Boarding-Out System vs. Asylums.

Some of our most respectable citizens are now seeking to open in New-York a Foundling Hospital to be conducted under Protestant influences. A Roman Catholic Hospital for Foundlings was recently established, and is now receiving aid from the City Treasury. In view of these humane efforts, attended as they must be by vast expense, it becomes necessary to inquire what is the best system of management attained by experience in other countries. Of the need of some peculiar shelter or shelter for illegitimate children in this City there can be no question.

Those who have to do with the poorer classes, are shocked and pained by the constant instances presented to them, of infants neglected or abandoned by their mothers, or of unmarried mothers with infants, in such need and desperation, that infanticide is often the easiest escape. Something evidently should be done for both mothers and children. Of the numbers of illegitimate children in New-York, it is difficult to speak with any precision. In European countries, we know almost exactly the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births. In Sardinia, it is 2.09 per cent.; in Sweden, 6.56; in England, 6.73; in France, 7.01; in Denmark, 9.35; in Austria, 11.38; in Bavaria, 20.59. Among cities, it is between 3 and 4 per cent. in English cities; in Genoa, 8; in Berlin, 14.9; in St. Petersburg, 18.6; in Vienna, 46. The general average of illegitimate to legitimate children in Europe is 12.9 per cent.

Supposing that the average in New-York is the same as in Amsterdam or London, say four per cent., there were, in the five years from 1860 to 1865, out of the 144,734 children born (living or dead) in the City of New-York, 5,789 illegitimate, or an average each year of 1,157 children born out of wedlock. More than a thousand illegitimate children are thus, in all probability, thrown upon this community every year.

Though this is a mere estimate, there is a strong presumptive evidence of its not being exaggerated, from the enormous proportion, in New-York, of still-births, which reached in one year (1868) the sum of 2,195, or more than seven per cent. of the whole number of births. Now, it is well known that the two men who are mothers of illegitimate children are much more likely to be badly attended or neglected in their confinement than mothers in wedlock, and thus to suffer under this misfortune. As to the relation of illegitimacy to crime, there are some striking statistics from France. Out of 5,708 persons confined in the bagnios in France, there were, according to Dr. PARRY, in 1852, 291 illegitimate. Of the 19,205 inmates of the State prisons in France during the same time, 830 were illegitimate, and 261 foundlings. "One out of every 1,300 Frenchman," says the same authority, "becomes the subject of legal punishment, while one out of 188 foundlings finds his way to the State prisons. In the celebrated Farm-school of Mettrai, according to recent reports, out of 3,500 young convicts since its foundation, 534 were illegitimate and 221 foundlings, or more than twenty per cent.

There can be no reasonable doubt then, that a large number of children born out of wedlock, and therefore exposed to great hardship, temptation and misery, are cast out every year on this community. A very large proportion of these unfortunate little ones die, or with their mothers, are dragged down to great depths of wretchedness and crime.

What can be done for them? The first impulse is, naturally, to gather them into an asylum. But what is the experience of asylums? The London Foundling Hospital, one of the most famous of these institutions, was founded in 1740. During the first twenty years of its existence, out of the 14,934 children received in it only 4,400 lived to be apprenticed, a mortality of more than seventy per cent. The celebrated St. Petersburg Hospital for Foundlings contained, between the years 1773 and 1799, 7,709 children, of whom 6,606 died. Between the years 1788 and 1797, seventy-six per cent. died. We have not, unfortunately, its later statistics. The Foundling Hospital of Paris, another well-known institution of this class, was founded by VINCENT DE PAUL in 1638. In the twenty years ending in 1859, out of 48,526 infants admitted, 37,119 died during the first year, or fifty-six per cent. In 1861 a chance was made in the administration of this hospital, of which we shall speak later.

In this City there is, under the enlightened management of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, an infant hospital on Randall's Island, where large numbers of illegitimate and abandoned children are cared for. In former years, under careless management of this institution, the mortality of those helpless infants has reached ninety to ninety-five per cent.; but in recent years, under the new management, this has been greatly reduced. In 1867, out of the 928 "nurse's children," or children without their mothers, who were received, 643 died, or about seventy per cent. In 1868, 76.77 per cent. of these unfortunates died, and in 1869 70.22 per cent.; while in the same hospital, of the children admitted with their mothers, only 20.44 per cent. died during that year—a death rate less than that of the City at large, which is about twenty-six per cent; while in Massachusetts, for children under one year, it is about thirteen per cent.

It will be observed that the mortality of foundlings and orphans in this institution was reduced in 1869 from 76.79 per cent. to 70.22. Again, in 1870, a still greater reduction was made to 56.49. This most encouraging result was brought about by the erection of an infants' hospital by the Commissioners, the employment of a skilful physician, and, above all, by engaging paid nurses instead of pauper women, to take care of the children. In Massachusetts the experience is equally instructive. In the State Almshouse, says the able Secretary of the Board of Charities, Mr. F. B. SANBORN, the mortality of these infants previous to 1857 reached the large proportion of 80 out of every 100.

In the Tewksbury Almshouse the mortality in 1860 among the foundlings was forty-seven out of fifty-four, or eighty-seven per cent.

In 1867 the most enlightened experts in charities in Massachusetts took up the subject of founding an infant asylum, and resolved to institute one which should be free from the abuses of the old system. In this new asylum only those children should be received whose cases had been carefully investigated, and no more than thirty foundlings were ever to be collected under one roof, so that as much individual care might be exercised as is practicable. Yet even under this wise plan the mortality during the first six months at the Dorchester Asylum reached nearly fifty per cent. out of only thirty-six children; though this mortality was a great gain over that of the State Almshouses. The truth seems to be that each infant needs one nurse or care-taker, and that if you place these delicate young creatures in large companies together in any public building, an immense proportion are sure to die.

When one remembers the difficulty of carrying any child in this climate through the first and second Summers, and how a slight change in the milk, or neglect of covering, will bring on that scourge of our City, cholera infantum, and how incessant the watchfulness of our mothers is to bring up a healthy child, we can understand why from one-half to two-thirds of the foundlings, many of them fatally weakened when brought to the asylums, die in our public institutions. Where the mothers are allowed to take care of their own children in the asylums, as many survive as in the outside world. But to support one mother for each infant is an immense expense; so that two children are commonly put under the care of the mother. The neglect, however, of the strange child soon becomes apparent even to the casual visitor; and these poor foundlings are often fairly starved or abused to death by the mother forced to nurse them. The treatment of these poor helpless infants by brutal women in our public institutions is one of the saddest chapters in the history of human wickedness.

What then is to be done for these unfortunate foundlings? No asylum can afford to board and employ one wet-nurse for each infant. How can the animals be saved at a moderate expense? The feasible and practicable course for this object is the "placing-out system." This plan has been in operation in France for centuries, and is now carried out under a public department called "*Les Service des Enfants Assistés*," recently under the direction of M. HUSSON, and known generally as the Bureau Sto. Apolline. This Bureau deals with the whole class of abandoned and outcast and destitute infants. Instead of keeping these children in an asylum this office at once dispatches them to nurses already selected in the country.

The whole matter is thoroughly organized: there are agents to forward the nurses and children, inspectors to select nurses and look after the infants and take charge of the disbursements, and medical officers to investigate the condition of both children and nurses, and to visit them monthly and give medical attendance. The nurse is obliged to bring a certificate of good character from the Commune, and of her being in proper condition to take care of a foster-child. She is not permitted to take charge of an infant unless her own is nine months old and has been weaned. The nurse is bound to send her foster-child, as she grows up, to school, and to some place of religious instruction. The Bureau has thus relieved a vast number of children during ten years from 1855 to 1864, the total number amounting to 91,934.

That it has been wonderfully successful is shown by the mortality, which is now only about thirty per cent., or nearly the same with the general death-rate among young children in New-York. Under this new poor law administration for destitute and abandoned children, the famous hospital for foundlings has been changed into a mere depot for children sent to places and nurses in the country, with the most happy results in points of mortality. Thus, in 1862, the hospital admitted 5,322 children, and lost 1,911; in 1868, of 5,609 admitted, only 643 died, or about eight per cent. Of 21,147 sent to the country, the deaths were only 1,783, or less than ten per cent. Of 5,609 admitted in 1869, 4,260 were abandoned children, and the deaths from the above number were 495.

The French administration does not cease with paying the board of these foundlings in their country homes; it looks carefully after their clothing, their education, their religious instruction, and even their habits of economy. The outlay by the Government for these various objects is considerable. In 1869 the travelling expenses of these little waifs reached the sum of 170,107 francs. The payments of the peasants to induce them to educate the foundlings amounted to 88,438 francs for the same year; the savings of the children, put in official savings-boxes, amounted to 94,076 francs, while 15,936 francs were given out as prizes.

The moral effects have been encouraging. In 1869, out of the 9,000 *élèves* from thirteen to twenty-eight years, only thirty-two had appeared before Courts of Justice for trifling offenses; thirty-two had shown symptoms of insubordination, and nearly the same number had been imprisoned.

It should be remembered that this Bureau has charge of the whole class of juvenile paupers, or almshouse children, in Paris, as well as foundlings, whom it treats by placing out in country homes. In 1869, it thus provided for and protected 25,496 children, of whom 14,046 were from one day to twelve years, and 6,001 from twelve to twenty-one years. For this purpose, it employed 2 principal inspectors, 25 sub-inspectors, and 378 physicians.

The expense of this Bureau has been wonderfully slight, only averaging 23 60 per annum for each child. In an asylum the average annual expenditure for each child could not have been less than $100. This Bureau of Sto. Apolline must be carefully distinguished from the private bureaus in Paris for assisting foundlings, under which the most shocking abuses have occurred, the death rate reaching among their subjects 70.97, and even ninety per cent. The "boarding-out" system has been a part of the Lunacy-laws of Scotland and Massachusetts for years, and has proved eminently successful and economical. In Berlin, more than half the pauper children, and all the foundlings, are thus dealt with. In Dublin, both Protestant and Catholic associations have pursued this plan with destitute orphans and foundlings, with marked success. The Protestant Society had, in 1866, 459 orphans under its charge, and placed out, or returned to friends, 1,256; its provincial branches had 2,306 under their care, and had placed out 5,374. All the orphans placed out by the Society are apprenticed. Great care is used in inspecting the homes where children are put and in selecting employers. The whole Association is well organized. The annual cost of the children, for the whole expense of the number of children placed and cared for, is only from $50 to $55 per head. The Roman Catholic Association, St. Brigid's, is even more economical in its work, as the labor is mainly performed by the members of the sisterhoods. Within seven years 600 children were taken in charge, of whom 300 had been adopted or placed out. The children thus provided for in country families are constantly visited by the conductors of the orphanage and by the parish priest. The expense of the whole enterprise is very slight.

Similar experiments are being made in England with pauper children, and despite Prof. FAWCETT's somewhat impractical objections, they have been found to be successful and to be more economical than the old system. The Massachusetts Board of State Charities, one of the ablest Boards that have ever treated these questions, well observes in its report for 1868: "The tendency in all civilized countries is toward the family system, through first the Foundling Hospital, and second, the Asylum or Home System; and the most enlightened practice of this class is reduced from ninety or ninety-five per cent. under the old no system, from forty to sixty per cent. in well-managed Foundling Hospitals, from thirty to fifty per cent. in good asylums, and from twenty to thirty-five per cent. in good single families. The last being scarcely above the normal death-rate of all infants." The "placing out" system is of course liable to shocking abuse, as the experience of private offices for the care of foundlings in Paris, and recently in London, painfully shows. It must be carried on with the utmost publicity, and under careful responsibility. But under a respectable and faithful Board of Trustees, and careful organization and inspection, there is no reason why the one thousand illegitimate children born every year in New-York City, should not be placed in good country families, under the best of care and with the prospect of saving at least seven hundred out of the thousand, instead of losing that proportion; and all at a small expense of about one-tenth that of an asylum. Why will, our benevolent ladies and gentlemen keep up the old monastic ideas of the necessity of herding these unfortunate children in one building? Here there are thousands of homes awaiting the foundlings, without money or without price, where the child would have the best advantages in country air, and if it be too weak or sick to be moved, or the managers fear the experiment of placing out, let some responsible nurse be selected in the country near by, and the foundling boarded at their expense. The experience of the Children's Aid Society is that in country families the infants who are orphans. Let us not found in New-York that most doubtful institution—a foundling asylum—but use the advantages we have in the ten thousand natural asylums of the country.

In regard to the question, how far the affording facilities for the care of illegitimate children induces a temptation to vicious indulgence, we believe, as in most similar matters, the true course for the legislator lies between extremes.

His first duty is, of course, one of humanity, to preserve life. Whenever helpless or abandoned children are found, the duty of the State is to take care of them, though in a cheap way, in certain cases, and to offer no inducements to crime. The danger to the child, if neglected, is certain; that to the community, of inducing other mothers to abandon their offspring, is remote and uncertain. On the other hand, the State is under no obligation to offer inducements to parents to neglect their children, and should in all cases throw all possible responsibility on those who have brought them into the world.

The extreme French plan of presenting, "turning tables" to those who wished to abandon their children, was found to increase the crime and the number of infant mortality. It has been evil even in Paris itself. The Russian Foundling Asylum in St. Petersburg, found it necessary to make its conditions more strict than they were in the beginning, as laxness tended to encourage sexual vice. The universal experience is that if a mother can be compelled to care for her infant, nothing is more likely to keep it than to murder or abandon it. But if she is relieved of the charge very early, she feels little affection or remorse, and often plunges into indulgence again without restraint. By requiring conditions and letting some little time pass before the mother gives the child up, she is kept in a better moral condition, and made to feel more the responsibility of her position, and is thus withheld from future vice.

On the other hand the extreme position taken substantially by the New-York legislators, whereby no mother could get rid of an illegitimate child except by publicly entering the Almshouse, or by infanticide, undoubtedly stimulated the crimes of foeticide and child-murder. No doubt the new Catholic and Protestant Foundling Asylums contemplated in New-York will steer between these two extremes, will connect the mother with the child as long as possible, and require all reasonable conditions before admitting the infant, and at the same time not drive a seduced or unfortunate woman with her babe out to take her chances in the streets.

### False Registering—Alleged Mistake by a Voter.

JOHN E. DAVIS was yesterday brought before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion was made to admit him to bail. The prisoner was charged by Gen. BARLOW with having registered in both the Tenth and Twelfth Districts of the Fourth Ward. It was explained on behalf of the prisoner that in consequence of the Ward having been redistricted he had first registered in the wrong district, and subsequently, having found his proper district and registered there, he went back and had his name erased from the first registry. It was not claimed that he had voted in more than one district. Judge BRADY said he was now, as always, deeply interested in preserving the purity of the ballot-box; that if he deemed it necessary to bring the prisoner to justice, he would fix bail at not less than $20,000. As it was, the facts seemed to indicate the possibility of an honest mistake, and he thought the ends of justice would be amply secured by fixing the amount of bail as such.

## MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Fall inspections are at length over, and the result is satisfactory, though some of the commands ought to have made a better show of numbers. In order that our readers may see at a glance the present condition of the First and Second Divisions, we append the following table:

| | Present. | Absent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FIRST DIVISION.** | | | |
| **First Brigade.** | | | |
| Twelfth | 579 | 116 | 695 |
| Twenty-second | 495 | 121 | 616 |
| Sixty-ninth | 321 | 270 | 607 |
| Seventy-first | 420 | 194 | 621 |
| Seventy-ninth | 321 | 88 | 409 |
| First Cavalry | 141 | 170 | 311 |
| **Second Brigade.** | | | |
| Fifth | 420 | 146 | 581 |
| Sixth | 420 | 185 | 605 |
| Eleventh | 466 | 108 | 574 |
| Eighty-fourth | 318 | 85 | 403 |
| Ninety-sixth | 318 | 136 | 454 |
| Third Cavalry | 320 | 125 | 445 |
| **Third Brigade.** | | | |
| First | 293 | 136 | 429 |
| Seventh | 756 | 151 | 907 |
| Eighth | 507 | 174 | 681 |
| Ninth | 723 | 46 | 769 |
| Fifty-fifth | 373 | 113 | 486 |
| Washington Grey Troop | 46 | 9 | 55 |
| **SECOND DIVISION.** | | | |
| **Fifth Brigade.** | | | |
| Thirteenth | 423 | 72 | 495 |
| Fourteenth | 126 | 353 | 479 |
| Twenty-eighth | 340 | 62 | 402 |
| Separate Troop | 89 | 14 | 103 |
| **Eleventh Brigade.** | | | |
| Twenty-third | 401 | 101 | 502 |
| Thirty-second | 341 | 67 | 408 |
| Forty-seventh | 266 | 42 | 308 |
| Howitzer Battery | 32 | 38 | 70 |
| Separate Troop | 58 | 13 | 71 |

The effective strength of the First Division is, according to the above statement, 7,320 men, and the aggregate 9,627 (including the separate detachments, which are not given in detail.) That of the Second Division is 2,345 effective and 3,067 aggregate. This gives Brooklyn and New-York nearly 10,000 well-equipped men for all emergencies.

The members of the Seventh Regiment had a very funny time on election day, in their efforts to relieve the tedium of barrack life. All sorts of expedients were adopted, the most successful being the arrival and reception of a mock Grand Duke, a magnificent toy tin band being improvised for the occasion. The Seventy-first Regiment had an amateur concert, the Twelfth some comic drills, and the Twenty-second whiled away the time by mock courts-martial and other fun. All of the commands were subjected to considerable drill and practice in the handling of breech-loaders.

The Twenty-second will give a regimental ball at the Academy, on Jan. 8.

Company drills are now actively progressing in nearly all the regiments.

The Remington Arms Company are busily engaged in preparing the new rifle adopted for the State troops.

Capt. Vose again offers a gold medal for the best-drilled man in the Twenty-second Regiment.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its last session, authorized the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State to procure an engraved testimonial to be presented to every honorably-discharged soldier of volunteers from the State of Vermont, as a token of appreciation of his services on the part of the State, or to the widow or next of kin of such as have died. These testimonials are now ready for distribution. The engraving is printed on a sheet 19 by 22 inches. The design is reasonably tasteful and appropriate. In a medallion at the top is the portrait of the late General and Governor, Peter T. Washburn, the faithful Adjutant-General of Vermont throughout the war. The medallion is surrounded by flags and bay wreaths, while from it floats on either hand, streamers bearing the names of the battles in which the Vermont boys distinguished themselves: Bull Run, Savage Station, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Chickasburg, Fisher's Hill, Winchester and Cedar Creek. At the sides are medallions containing vignettes of soldiers in action, sharp-shooters firing, news from home in camp, and the soldier's return. At the bottom is the final surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, with portraits on each side of Gen. Phil. Sheridan and Gen. John Sedgwick, the brave and favorite commander of the old Sixth Corps. Appropriately disposed around these are various military mementos, lichtest bomb-shell, the corps badges of the different corps to which Vermont troops were attached, and a tasteful vignette of the State arms, wreathed with laurel and oak.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment will parade in full-dress uniform with side arms, this afternoon, for divine service and a sermon by the Chaplain, Rev. William D. Walker. The line will be formed in the armory at 2 o'clock P. M., and will proceed, without colors or music, to Calvary Chapel, No. 311 East Twenty-third-street.

The Pennsylvania State Military Convention met at Harrisburg on Monday. The President, Adjt.-Gen. A. L. Russell, in opening the session, stated that the object of the Convention was to consider the present Militia laws of the State, and to adopt such measures as may seem calculated to secure the passage by the next Legislature of a practical and efficient general military act. The present State military enactments were multitudinous, many of them inconsistent and incongruous; some supplied by others, and others obsolete, but all remaining on the statute books. Indeed, it was frequently difficult and embarrassing to determine what really is the law controlling or settling any mooted point. The general opinion of military men was that Pennsylvania had not been treated with the liberality displayed by the soldiery which she could well afford, or of which they had, whenever opportunity offered, shown themselves to be worthy. No sister Commonwealth can boast better military material than the State of Pennsylvania. He alluded to the services rendered by the State troops during the great troubles, and appealed to liberal legislation. Gov. Geary visited the Convention by invitation, and spoke earnestly in favor of a better military system in the State. A Committee on Resolutions was subsequently appointed, and reported in favor of the following changes in the government and maintenance of the militia: That the tax levied for the organization and support of the National Guard be a State tax instead of a military tax, as levied heretofore; that the number of officers and men composing the National Guard be limited by law; that the State authorities furnish the National Guard with the necessary uniform and equipments; that the present form of enlistment be changed from signing the so-called enrollment-book to subscribing to an oath of service; that fines levied by courts-martial shall be considered collectable as other taxes; that division encampments shall be held as schools for field instruction, to last one week in each year, if it be hoped that the Legislature will accept these suggestions and embody them in a new law this Winter.

The militia general order recently issued by the Governor-General of Ontario Province, (Dominion of Canada,) affords an insight into the workings of the system across the border. In returning his thanks to the officers and men for the discharge of camp duty, the Governor

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 19, 1871.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—encouraging warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, three years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original progressive still retain its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and aliquid, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. The department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports at speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 64 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 32d and 33d-sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DENNE, HARMES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.


## Two More Gone.

We ventured to assure the people on Wednesday morning that they need not pay any attention to the efforts of certain journals to depreciate the importance of the victory gained the previous day. Any one who had been accustomed to survey the Tammany field must have seen with half an eye that all its landmarks were gone—that the fire had passed over it and destroyed it utterly. The triumph of Tuesday—one of the noblest triumphs ever gained under the forms of popular government—will grow in dimensions the further we recede from it. We do not yet realize its overwhelming importance. As for the value of its moral results, they are inestimable. They attest the elasticity and adaptability of the institutions under which we live. They show that no evil can grow up among us, so great that the people cannot reach it. We shall never again see a political organization entrenched more strongly than was Tammany. It had the Press, the Courts, the Police, the multitude, everything on its side. Yet, where is it today? We believe that even the people who rose against it last Tuesday do not yet appreciate how irretrievably it perished before them.

Already SWEENY has gone; CONNOLLY has long since been but a name. And now HENRY HILTON, a very mischievous and deceitful tool of the Ring, is obliged to withdraw his grip from the throat of the people. It is but the other day that he found no difficulty in inducing the editor of a respectable religious paper to pronounce an unqualified eulogium on the City Government. Still more recently, he was caught inciting the Park laborers to engage in a riot for the purpose of burning down the dwellings of a proprietor and an editor of this paper. In most communities he would have been punished for that offense under the law: the day is coming when he will not escape in this. He has worked under cover of Mr. A. T. STEWART'S name just as NATHANIEL SANDS worked under cover of PETER COOPER'S—the dumbfounded PETER COOPER. He has lent himself to every sinister design of the Ring. Now there is an end of him. Justice may be slow in reaching its aim—but it reaches it at last, heaven be praised.

Another of the "respectable" men who have long been identified with the Tweed gang is Mr. ISAAC BELL. The wonderful organization which TWEED, HALL and SWEENY built up had its ramifications in almost every section of society. There were men who consented to do its work in clubs and drawing-rooms, just as there were men who did it in rum-shops and gambling dens. There was not much to choose between either class, so far as moral character was concerned. Among the "private society" allies of Tammany none were so indefatigable as ISAAC BELL—a Commissioner of Charities, a Commissioner of Public Instruction, a member of the Union Club, and a man calling himself respectable, while doing exceedingly dirty work—and doing it for profit. In what quarter did we find most obstructions in our recent contest? It was among the "gentlemen." What happened to us last year? We had carried on an energetic attack upon the Ring. OAKEY HALL was a candidate for re-election. His chances were bad, for the people demanded a production of the City accounts, and none were forthcoming. Suddenly, in October, 1870, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and Mr. W. B. ASTOR appeared before the public with a certificate of honesty for CONNOLLY and all the Tweed gang. That, and nothing else, turned the election in favor of HALL. That certificate cost the public millions of dollars. Yet Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has never been ashamed of it. And so it was with other "respectable" men. They went about alleging that there was not a particle of foundation for any of the charges we brought against the Tammany gang. ISAAC BELL pretends to see his mistake now. He resigns one of his offices. But the Tammany brand is still across his forehead and he will never get rid of it—for whether a man moves in clubs and "gilded saloons" or in corner groceries and "gin mills," that brand will stick where it has once been placed. Mr. BELL'S conscience is only aroused when he sees Tammany in ruins, and discovers that no more is to be made out of it, directly or indirectly. It is a pity that he never had a spasm of virtue before.

The respectable confederates of TWEED deserve more condemnation than the ignorant tools who did the Ring work at ward meetings. These "gentlemen" knew what they were about. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS was well aware of the dishonorable trick he played when he put his name to that certificate. ISAAC BELL has gone about his work with his eyes open. They did all the mischief they could for years together. Now, when they have no longer power to do any harm, they are anxious to throw off their infamous connections. But ought a deeply injured community to forget the past quite so easily? The names of HENRY HILTON, ISAAC BELL, NATHANIEL SANDS, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and others like them are linked forever in local history with the dishonored names of TWEED, SWEENY and HALL.

## Permanence of Reform Organizations.

We are assured that the Committee of Seventy has no immediate intention of disbanding. It is to be hoped that this unpartisan body of representative citizens may find it possible to make their organization a permanent one. They have fairly earned the entire confidence of all classes of the people of New-York, and the brilliant success which has already attended their labors in the cause of reform is the best argument which could be had in favor of having them available in the future. This community is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of keeping partisan issues out of local politics. Just as soon as the control of the City Administration becomes the prize of either of the political parties, the door is opened to all manner of waste, extravagance and inefficiency. It is true that we have had all these things under a mixed Administration. But the coalition between Democrats and Republicans which marked the days of the old Board of Supervisors, and to some extent the Tammany régime, was based upon the assumption that the City was in the hands of the professional politicians, and the minority made a corrupt bargain for a share of the spoils, on condition that they should retire from their proper functions, as an opposition, to and a check upon the majority. The last election has fully demonstrated that the City is not in the hands of the trading politicians of either party. On maintaining this fact, in all its integrity, absolutely depends the future good government of the City. It is a matter of very slight importance whether the heads of our Departments be Republicans or Democrats, provided they do not belong to that class of either party whose election depends on keeping around them a crowd of dependents, whose fidelity is in proportion to their greed, and who look to their leader to secure the one, and satisfy the other out of the plunder of his office.

The impotence of the Ward clubs of Tammany was demonstrated on Tuesday last. But the pot-house politicians will have their palmy days again, unless the people are represented in the field of electioneering by men whose motives are above suspicion, and whose character is above reproach. For years the people have looked helplessly on, while the dregs of the populace came to the surface of City politics through the aid of nominating conventions into which no decent citizen could venture, far less obtain a hearing. The "slate" voted by acclamation by rowdies and jail-birds was presented as "the people's choice." Respectable people abstained from voting altogether, in hopeless disgust at the general character of the men they were asked to vote for, and at the means which were used to return them. Twenty thousand people voted on Tuesday last who had not voted for years before, not only because they felt that great interests were at stake, but because they had the guarantee of men whom they could trust that means would be taken to secure a reasonably fair count, and that due diligence had been employed in canceling bad nominations and in securing good ones. The same thing must be done at the next election, and the next, and the next. The Committee of Seventy is the one organization which can be trusted to perform such duties, and they owe it to themselves and to their fellow-citizens not to abdicate functions which it is of the most vital importance to have properly performed. To maintain this supervisory character, the Committee of Seventy must exclude from their ranks all office-holders or aspirants for office. No repetition ought to be possible of the history of the Citizens' Association and its distinguished office-bearer, NATHANIEL SANDS.

Among other Reform organizations which ought to be permanent, the Young Men's Municipal Association must take the foremost place. The energy and effectiveness with which the members of this body worked during the election season can be fully appreciated only by those who were similarly employed. With so short a period for preliminary preparation, the success of their labors was achieved by the most unusual vigor and by a very remarkable display of the talent for organizing. As a permanent ally of the Committee of Seventy, and a permanent body whence its ranks could be recruited, too much value cannot be placed upon the Young Men's Association. Nor must the Council of Political Reform be forgotten, which waged war against Tammany in the days when it was still trusted. The members of this body are too deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the whole tone and scope of political action to consider that their occupation is already gone. In addition to these, every Ward of the City ought to have its Reform organization, devoted simply to the selection and support of honest and capable men for office. Let the central bodies keep their ranks unbroken, and the continued activity of auxiliary associations will certainly be secured.

## Marriages a la Mode.

Spring and Indian Summer, the loveliest seasons of our capricious year, have rightly been made with us the favorite periods for weddings. Under the brilliant skies of June, or of the yet unfrosted November, the honeymoon may open most auspiciously. Perhaps, too, there is a more practical reason for the choice of time. Winter ball-rooms and Summer watering-places are said to be alike dangerous to the peace of susceptible young people. And with the modern passion for marrying in haste, if not repenting at leisure, each Spring and Autumn sees harvested the crop of engagements sown in the preceding season. This year, at least, the tender influences of balls and seaside seem to have been especially potent. Never before, so the organs of the fine world assure us, was there known such a season for weddings.

Indeed it needs only a glance at the long lists of marriage announcements in the daily journals to see that the pleasing rumor is true. Not the common weddings, be it understood, that take place obscurely in Justices' Courts, or before hasty Aldermen, and are dismissed into oblivion with a curt half-line in the penny papers, and the fatal postscript, no cards. No; but weddings of the great, whose importance is only to be pacified by an avalanche of cards, and columns of description, by gifts of price, and trousseaux from Paris—weddings of the sort that are called "nuptial alliances" in the fashionable journals, and are led up to for weeks beforehand by a graduated series of paragraphs. Nightly for some one of these personal great events our churches are illuminated and thronged with curious strangers, mostly of the fairer and inquisitive sex, who come to a marriage ceremony as to a play, and inspect the bride as if she were a new actress.

We are glad to see the marriage lists lengthen, no matter whether the nuptials be illustrious or obscure. It is pleasant enough to read these brief abstracts and chronicles of fortunate love. The names may be unfamiliar, but not so the sweet story behind them. The brief marriage notice is, if we can but translate it, a condensed romance full of thrilling chances, of cruel crosses, ending, as every well-conducted romance should, in a happy recompense at last. One is fain to rear for every several hero and heroine a smiling future. But perhaps the augury would be more certain if the prevalent fashion of wedding showed a more serious sense of the meaning and responsibilities of the contract. It is the most sacred and solemn engagement of life, and it seems a desecration to make it the occasion for a public exhibition. A New-York wedding is nowadays a theatrical display. It is rehearsed beforehand, it is advertised in the newspapers, it has tickets of admission and not seldom a stage manager, in the person of BROWN. Presently it will refer us for particulars to the small bills. Is there not something hollow and unwholesome about this restless striving for effect in so grave and holy a matter? In the old-fashioned days the bride was given away under her father's roof, or if married in church, it was in presence only of her family and friends. But now all the world rushes in to gloat over her blushes and speculate about her toilet. Does not the other way seem purer, more tender—best?

## Road Steamers.

Why should not steam carriages run, without rails, across the prairies? Such vehicles have been found to work excellently abroad, and the conditions can hardly be more favorable anywhere than on those vast tracts of Western country, which are often, for dozens of miles together, as flat as a table. The Indian Government ordered a number of such carriages some time ago, and one of them was tried the other day, and found to work capitally. This engine, which is called a "road steamer," was built under what is known as Thompson's patent, and has India-rubber tires. She is of 14 nominal, but has worked up to 80, indicated, horse-power. Her weight is 12¼ tons, her length some 15 feet, and her width 8½ feet. Attached is an omnibus with seats, outside and in, for 65 people. On the occasion named the steamer ran from Ipswich to Edinburgh, 450 miles, in seventy-seven hours. She traveled by the common high-road, and had no accidents, and did no damage. The main trouble—an odd one in a wet country—was about water. Water for such engines must be clear, and there had been heavy rain-falls, so that the streams were all turbid, and owners of wells and cisterns objected to supply the thirsty monster, because she wanted so much. This difficulty was, happily, overcome, and, with the occasional help of saws and axes, the branches of trees were disposed of that now and then impeded the progress of the tall chimney. The performance of the steamer is highly praised by the newspapers, and she is said, among other things, to have drawn forty tons of dead-weight up an incline of 1 in 17.

The experiment is evidently regarded as conclusive in favor of these novel machines by the skilled engineers who conducted and watched it. Delays occurred, it is true, but they were for coal and water, provision for which would of course be systematically made on any regular route. Now, we repeat, topographical conditions can hardly be better anywhere than in a great portion of our Western country for the useful employment of these engines, and if experience continues to demonstrate their practical value, it would seem feasible to introduce them there. Especially on the transverse lines of communication, the lines running north and south and cutting the great Pacific Railroads, would these "road steamers" apparently be useful, and, now that coal beds are known to exist at many points in the heart of the continent, an indispensable requisite to steam transit is ready to our hands. The two main objections to this particular kind of engine have been—first, that from their great weight their wheels would sink far into the ground, and that the consequent friction would render their use impracticable; and, second, that they would be hazardous because of the difficulty in guiding them. But the India-rubber tires, made very wide, of course, overcome the first difficulty, and as to the other, we are assured the new "road steamer" is guided as easily as a "bicycle." The most whimsical thing about her trial trip was the common belief of the rustics in the rural districts through which she passed, that the steamer was a machine for keeping in order and recharging with electricity the road-side telegraphs—a persuasion which no assurance to the contrary could shake; and this suggests that in point of fact, and especially in our vast stretches of territory, such engines, among their other uses, might probably be of essential service in repairing telegraph lines, since their swiftness and power in the absence of regular railroads would prove most valuable qualities for such a purpose.

## Another Aldermanic Candidate for Irons.

Among the many minor benefits resulting from the great victory of Tuesday, is the retirement to private life of Assistant Alderman JAMES BARKER of the Sixteenth Ward. Some time since it may be remembered this excellent magistrate, while on an all night debauch, signalized himself by knocking into the gutter, and jumping up and down on, a chance wayfarer, who happened to be somewhat more drunk than himself. A patrolman who sought to interfere with this amusement, was disarmed by the announcement of the aldermanic dignity and remained a passive spectator of the sport. How often Assistant Alderman BARKER indulged in this recreation we do not know, as the Police have cautiously refrained from meddling with or reporting, much less arresting him. This last exploit fitly ushers out his official life. On the day of the election, Mr. JOHN DUCEY, a Reform watcher at the polls in the Fifth District of the Seventeenth Ward, challenged a suspected repeater. This insolent interference with the most time-honored right of a Tammany elector, provoked the ire of Mr. BARKER who was standing by. First he caught the impudent challenger by the throat and threatened to kill him on the spot. On second thought, however, reflecting perhaps that that operation might not be as safe as it once was, he delegated the job to certain of his henchmen. One DUFFY, a rum-seller, and two professional bravos and convicts known as "Pop Tigh" and "Burkie," met the gentle behest "to put a head on that fellow and lay him out." Is it necessary to add that the magisterial mandate was obeyed to the letter? So effectually was Mr. DUCEY "laid out" that he has since been confined to his bed.

Is not this a pretty record for a member of the municipal government of a City like New-York? That such ruffians like BARKER should so long have been tolerated in power is only less incredible than the wonderful revolution which has hurled them out of it. But we are not content to see Mr. BARKER simply displaced. This last outrage should send him from the Common Council to the Penitentiary where he belongs. We have been edified by the spectacle of an Alderman in irons like a common felon. It would do no harm to see an Assistant Alderman similarly ornamented.

## Brazilian Emancipation in its True Light.

The full text of the Brazilian Emancipation act has already been published. The bill, though eminently popular throughout the Empire in its original form, has been so thoroughly transformed by innumerable amendments as scarcely to bear the semblance of the humane measure inspired by Brazil's illustrious Sovereign. No other slaves, according to the act that has just been signed by the Princess Regent, are absolutely emancipated except those owned by the Government, amounting to about two thousand. The rules and regulations to which the remainder are to be subjected are equivalent to nothing more than a pitiful compromise with the slave-holders. The product of lotteries, fines, subscriptions and legacies is to be used as an emancipation fund to remunerate owners for the slaves they annually manumit. The law declares that all children born of slave mothers shall hereafter be considered free, but are to be subject during their minority to the will of the owners of the mothers. When the child is eight years of age it is optional with the mother whether she will receive from the Government 1,200 milreis as compensation, or to have the use of the minor's services until he is of age. All liberated slaves must remain under the inspection of the State for five years after liberation, and are bound to hire out, under penalty of imprisonment and compulsory labor. The masters are still masters, and the slaves bondsmen, with few exceptions. The Imperial Government has, it seems, been very loth to defy the power of the planters, as ALEXANDER opposed the serf-owning nobility of Russia. Only two papers in the Empire proposed prompt and immediate freedom to the slaves. No paper is known to have been opposed to the passage of some bill abolishing slavery, but many differed upon the question of immediate and gradual emancipation, as well as the means by which it was to be accomplished. Every public man in Brazil recognized the fact that something should be done to destroy the institution. Every one agreed that human bondage should not go further. But Liberals and Conservatives, while they wished to circumscribe slavery, did not desire its instant and total extirpation. The Liberals four years ago were the first who pledged the Empire to execute the radical reform of total emancipation, when the Emperor Dom PEDRO II., in his speech from the throne, warmly advocated the act of humanity. But the Conservatives, led by the illustrious Visconde DO RIO BRANCO, (Senhor PARANHOS, of Paraguayan fame,) accidentally had the glory and power of carrying the theory of the Liberals into practice by casting their votes for the law of the 27th of September last. The only opposition to the bill was made by the large slave-holding provinces of Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, and Minas Geraes, all the northern and most of the southern provinces voting bodily for the bill. In the Senate the result was not 44 to 33, as the cable dispatch stated. There were only four votes against the measure, and those four votes did not represent opposition to the main idea of the law, but to its details. One of these four votes was that of Senhor DE VASCONCELLOS, the chief of the moderate Liberals, and the same nobleman who, as Premier, first advocated gradual emancipation. It will be seen, then, that all that they wanted in Brazil was a "beginning of the end," and that is all that the present law provides for.

## Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich.

England is still a monarchy, and, as is so often repeated, still the home of aristocratic privilege; yet things occur there sometimes that must seem rather surprising to those who attach too wide a meaning to those facts. Here, for example, is the first Minister of the Crown, Mr. GLADSTONE, a statesman than whom, whatever may be thought of his opinions or peculiarities, none is more respected in Europe, treated in a way that seems not only strange but atrocious. He was to make a speech at Greenwich Oct. 20, and indeed succeeded in making one that forms the theme of wide comment. First, however, he was subjected to demonstrations from a portion of his auditors which plainly showed that they at least had no notion of deferring either to his official rank or his standing as an eminent publicist. Mr. GLADSTONE was introduced to the meeting, which was of prodigious numbers and turbulence, by Mr. ANGERSTEIN, the Chairman. The introduction was made in dumb show, and subjoined, in the language of a leading journal, is what followed:

"The Premier stood forward—pale, calm, and resolute. He blenched not when, in wrathful answer to the cheers from those near about the hustings, there came back from the outskirts such a gusty tempest of yells, hooting, and groans as for the time drowned utterly the cheering, and made the comparative handful of Police in the crowd look anxiously in the direction where their supports lay out of sight. But the man with the pale, noble face and the broad, bold brow stood up firm against the storm! Presently some just man in the crowd cried, 'Give him a chance, blokes!' and that, we are told, was the first voice that betokened the breaking of the storm. Interruption, and yelling, and hissing there was—sometimes so loud and wide-spread that the speaker 'had to pause and give the objurators time to hoot themselves hoarse.'"

It is plain from this that whatever England's distance from democracy may yet be, even the first of her public men have to stand democratic treatment when they come before the people.

## Protest on in Australia.

The new Ministry in Australia has begun its official existence by imposing a twenty per cent. protective duty on all articles of foreign manufacture. It may be consoling to American manufacturers to know that the duty is applicable to British goods as well, and that the displeasure felt in England on the subject is freely expressed. Just as this news reaches us we are also told that the Australians mean to make an effort to get the United States to modify their protective tariff in favor of certain Australian products. There is no doubt that such a discriminatory allowance in behalf of wool and flax would be a great thing for the colonists, and that a brisk trade would spring up between Sydney and San Francisco, as a fruit of the measure, such as has never been dreamt of before. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and we can hardly be expected to encourage Australian products at the expense of our own.

There are two things worth notice in this policy of the Victorian Ministry. The first is that the Premier, Mr. DUFFY, has long been in conviction and in open profession an extreme free trader. Yet the new tariff is said to have been devised exclusively by himself. The difference between being in office and in opposition is thus for the hundredth time forcibly illustrated. It was necessary for Mr. DUFFY to conciliate the Liberal interest, and this could not be done without giving protection. The second point of interest is that if home goods are to be kept out of the colonies, or taxed for entering them, the sole remaining link between the mother country and the colonies seems to be parted. The advantage of colonies has been traditionally held to be that of creating free markets for the manufactures of the parent State, and there certainly can be little benefit in retaining Australia to pay salaries to her rulers, and defend her if attacked in the absence of any such consideration.

## Garroters in Boston.

The Boston *Transcript* of Friday evening, says: "Garroting is getting to be so prevalent in the streets of Boston, that a little summary justice is needed upon the part of the Police or citizens liable to be attacked. When a garroter is caught by the officers, let the Courts inflict the utmost penalty of the law with alacrity, and this business of choking persons for a few dollars will soon be abandoned by the ruffians for a less dangerous part of their 'profession' of preying upon the public."

## Fall of a Meteor.

The Boston *Journal* asserts that about 4½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon last a meteor fell by the side of a carriage in which two ladies were riding from South Easton to North Bridgewater, Mass. It says that it had the appearance of a ball of fire about the size of a cannon-ball, and rolled along the ground faster than their carriage, leaving a train of fire about two feet in length. It was seen but a few seconds, when nothing indicated that it had been there.

## THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Executive Embarrassment—The Wise Nights of "Procrastes"—Political News—The Mission of Duvernois—Pailleron's Play—An Attack on Mr. Remington—Musical Lassoons Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1871.

A short time since all Paris was excited over the welcome announcement that the Grand Opera was to open for a brief Autumn season, and with a new work which had been completed since the siege, by a well-known and popular author. It is not easy to describe all that such an announcement means in the French capital, where not only the musical world is on the look out for something new, but where a score or more of critics and a round dozen of "Monday-ize" are constantly searching for some topic upon which they can display their versatile talents, and give the world a specimen of *ce que c'est que de l'esprit*. For some time there had been rumors of something to come—something out of the common order of things, and which was to take the wind out of the sails of MESSRS. OFFENBACH, MEILHAC, HALEVY & CO., and it was with a flutter of pleasure, therefore, that the world saw the black walls of Paris ornamented with the vast placards announcing the speedy appearance of "Procrastes," by M. ERNEST REYER. The author was well known, indeed. Already he had given to the public one or two successful pieces, and upon the strength of this had set himself up as a musical critic, able to hold his head as high as "any other man," whether he wrote every day in the week, or drew a magnificent salary for giving his opinion upon music and the drama in a Monday *feuilleton*. M. REYER felt himself of the first force in his specialty, and equal to any Jules Janin *quelconque*. From there he was promoted to the political columns, and wrote leaders which even *Les Débats* took the trouble to notice. In a word, M. REYER became a Journalist of Parisian merit and was greatly respected by his confreres. Like every man who is anything, he had dealt sledge-hammer blows upon the head of WAGNER, had pointed out MOZART'S faults in melody, crushed poor VERDI for his foulness for noise, praised AUBER and ROSSINI, of course, and found something to admire in the name of GLUCK. Best of all, skeptic impresarios had a wholesome fear of M. REYER'S displeasure, and dared snare no argents for the *mise en scène*. Under such circumstances, could there be a doubt about the success of "Procrastes?" The Lundi-ists were said to have written favorable articles in advance, and all ready for the finishing touches after the opening night. The very name attracted the curious, and on getting an explanation of it, the crowd pictured a grand stage incendiary, grander than that of the "Last Days of Pompeii," or of "Les Huguenots." At this point permit me to speak of another case similar in most of the details, and a work which came before the public under parallel auspices. When WM. HENRY FRY brought out his "Leonora" every one supposed that he had the critics all right in advance, and that there could be no doubt of success. There are many points of similarity between M. REYER and MR. FRY—between "Procrastes" and "Leonora." Both men were writers of great ability and musicians of talent; both men, without intending to do so, borrowed largely from standard works. Both operas have bits of delicious music, and both, as a whole, give us repeated suspicions that somehow or somewhere we have heard all that before. We are often puzzled to know the exact source of the inspiration, but the suspicion is always there. A few hours' study over the score brings up the gems of several composers. In short, both operas met the same fate, for the work of M. REYER was received with frigid silence. Like WM. HENRY FRY, ERNEST REYER found that he had counted too much upon the good-will of his fellow-journalists. The opera was applauded in a sort of half-way wondering manner, and as if in anticipation of the fine things to come, but which did not come. When the curtain fell, everybody rose to ask if that was all, and with a puzzled air to demand what it was all about. The next day only the notices which were in type "before the fact" appeared in the journals. The next there were some words of doubt. The next some one spoke out his mind, and then the whole peak came down upon poor REYER in the most unmerciful manner. Meantime the manager had withdrawn the piece, saying that it did not draw sufficiently well, and had not come up to his expectations.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

Now, we may ask, why did "Procrastes" fail? When I say failed I use the right word, for the opera is dead beyond all hope of resurrection. The reason given by the cashier of the opera is that after two representations it did not draw well enough to guarantee a third. That is forcible; but there must be some reasons behind that. In the first place the actors did badly. The prima donna went through her rôle as if bored to death by it and only anxious to get out for a supper at Brebant's. The house was filled with dead-heads, who refused to applaud like dead-heads. And the critics say that the music is not original, though extremely bizarre, and that it is a cross between OFFENBACH and GLUCK. Other critics give other authors. All say that it is a pot-pourri of plagiarism in which the author has tried to break away from established forms and to produce effect by startling surprises rather than by classic method, taste or melody. But even in these surprises there was monotony, and that is a quality a Parisian audience will never pardon. My own opinion is that, like "Leonora," "Procrastes" has not had a "fair showing," but at the same time neither, probably, could be brought out successfully, under the best of circumstances, beside the works they now have to rival.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The political news of the day amounts to very little, at least such as I could send you without infringing upon telegraphic copyrights. Everything is very quiet and very sly at Versailles, but enormous strides are being taken by M. THIERS, who has most certainly gotten the better hand of the Assembly. In its return that body will have to accede to the various Orleanist measures or run the risk of a Bonapartist restoration. This fact is coming to be acknowledged by the Republican journals who are in a complete "fix." At the present moment the struggle is between the Republicans and the Imperialists, all the other parties being out of the question; but supposing that M. THIERS should continue his present route, and when forced to choose a Government, should decide in favor of the monarchy of July? In that case the Republicans would be out of the question, and would have to go for the Orleanists or join hands with the "Reds." Public opinion changes very rapidly here, and a correspondent is supposed to be something of a weather-cock. Some ten days ago there came a lull in the Bonapartist reaction, and one felt that there was a kind of return to the present Government; but that has been destroyed by the distress caused by the want of money—of specie, I mean—and the shop-keepers are loud enough in their denunciations of the "provisional." Besides, they begin to lose hope of a good Winter trade. The rains do not draw well, and the *bourgeoisie* begin to recall the rich harvest they and during the Exposition year, and to demand that some sort of a Court be opened at Paris. The men on the Boulevards make it a special point to proclaim themselves Imperialists. The rumor got abroad that M. THIERS had ordered the Café de la Paix to be doubly watched, and constantly under the eye of the Police, it being the Bonapartist head-quarters. The consequence is that the crowd rushes there out of pure "cussedness," and its chairs are constantly thronged, while the other cafés are doing little. The *Presse*, M. DE LA GUERONNIÈRE'S journal, regrets to see the spirit too many show. It says that no one can go to any one of the cafés without observing that men make a parade of their Imperial sentiments: They enter with an air of defiance, and in a loud tone call for the strongest Bonapartist newspapers, and, if it has not, then demand the extreme Radical organs. If a Conservative journal is offered, it is repulsed with scorn. This is bad, it thinks, and it is a sign of the times that *L'Ordre*, M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS' paper, gains from one to three thousand copies a day. A hundred millions of money passed through his hands as Minister, M. DUVERNOIS came out a poor man, and had to borrow the small sum required to start a daily paper in Paris. But he fortune is now made. He is coining money. Like ROCHEFORT'S *Lanterne*, *L'Ordre* has come out brilliant, and so long as its present run continues its proprietor will have no need of borrowing money.

DUVERNOIS' DEFENSE.

One of the important items of the day is the so-called defense of M. DUVERNOIS. The Parisian journalists are despicable in some respects, and in nothing more than in making false charges. No one can deny that all we had to eat during the siege was due to the energy of M. DUVERNOIS, who in fifteen days managed to get in provisions enough for a siege of five months. He now proves—proves, look you, with brutal figures and facts, which would satisfy a Gradgrind—that if he had been in power up to the day of investment he would have had provisions enough for five months more. He fell on the 4th of September. On the 6th all of his colleagues were assailed except those which were nearly out or about finished. A Duvernois topic a contract for three thousand head of cattle, to be delivered on the 7th of September, I think, on pain of forfeit. The herd did not arrive until the 9th. The wise men of September refused the herd because two days late, and it was taken into the country to fall into the hands of the enemy. Among the "irresponsibles" parties who had contracts the name of Mr. FRIAS is given. Even after his complete acquittal by the tribunal of the Seine the charge is repeated. His contracts with M. DUVERNOIS were broken on the 6th by MAGNIN and GAMBETTA, but on the 13th he was sent for, the same "irresponsible party," and given a new contract, when too late, and at much higher rates. That is an example of the charges. No one can deny that M. DUVERNOIS got the provisions and that his successors got none, but they accuse him of giving contracts to irresponsible persons, to which he replies that his business was to provision Paris, and not to look for vendors or to open an examination for the Mint. You pays for virtue. The market was open to everybody who could give the proper guarantees; and if the contractors were such irresponsible persons, why were they given new contracts ten days later, three days before the Prussians arrived? The honest journals confessed that M. DUVERNOIS had made his point beyond controversy; but the majority, obtained on that point, replied by what was supposed to be a mutter. Admitting that the Minister was right about the provisions, why did not the Imperial Government defend itself and the people against the mob on the 4th of September? Taste going off as a tangent which almost takes away one's breath. Why, responds M. DUVERNOIS, parties, because the Empress thought less of the dynasty than of France; because all the troops had been sent to fight the Prussians; because TROCHU had brought back the disorderly battalions of Paris from Chalons; and because the Governor of Paris, who swore upon the faith of a soldier, a Christian and a Breton, that he would die upon the steps of the Tuileries in defense of order and the Empire, betrayed the Empress by going over to the émeute. To this there has been no reply.

AN ATTACK ON MR. REMINGTON.

After this came the Comte DE PALIKAO, who demolishes the charges against the Government as in the matter of arms, and shows up the Committee's report in very strong colors. But the worst of all the attacks is that upon Mr. REMINGTON. I have already told you that he came here to point out certain frauds in the purchase of arms, and to show how they might be avoided. It will be remembered that he did the same thing for our Government, receiving very warm thanks therefor. I do not remember the words, but I have an indistinct recollection that the report said that he had saved the Government several millions of dollars. He certainly saved the French Government a good deal of money, and received its thanks. Well, M. BELLAIGUE DE BUGHAS, French Consul at New-York, has just denounced Mr. REMINGTON in a report to the Foreign Minister. M. PLACE, who was denounced by the Committee, and by M. D'AUBERT-PASQUIER, a Duc of the Second Empire, after having been imprisoned, denounced, slandered and ill-treated in almost every way, finally got a trial and was honorably acquitted by the law Courts of Paris. It seems that there was not a word of truth in the charges made against the late Consul. They were, according to the legal decision, pure and simple outrages upon an honest man, who never took a penny from his country by way of per centage or profit. His successor, M. BUGHAS, says that Mr. REMINGTON was ruined when the war broke out, that he has made a fortune out of the *malheurs* of France; that if he did show so much zeal in ferreting out frauds, it was to cover up his own irregular transactions, and, finally, that it has come to the knowledge of this zealous French Consul at New-York that Mr. REMINGTON has had his books copied three different times, each time altering the original entries and accounts. These charges are the worst that I have ever seen. M. BUGHAS beginning by saying that some rival manufacturers of arms gave Mr. REMINGTON a very bad character. Naturally. Did M. BUGHAS sign a contract in return? I do not know Mr. REMINGTON—never saw him in my life—but I had one of his sabres and revolvers during the war, and had two companies of my regiment armed with his rifles, and am ready to certify to the quality of his arms. By the report I see that his prices are very moderate. Where then is the fraud? He furnished arms superior to those obtained in England, at prices below those of English manufacturers, and he told the French Government how to prevent frauds. Of course, I do not know the whole truth, but from this point of view I do not see much chance for fraud, and I should not be afraid to stake a thousand against one of Mr. REMINGTON'S sabres that the whole story is without a particle of truth. But there it is, made in an official report, and Mr. REMINGTON can get further explanation from M. BELLAIGUE DE BUGHAS, French Consul at New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

More excitements and denunciations. The latest trick is to denounce men for being engaged in Bonapartist plots. One man has just endured fifteen days' imprisonment, and been acquitted for want of proof. The Judge told him that there was not a particle of evidence against him, and that he was free; but this imprisonment and expense would teach him next time not to conspire against the Government.

Yesterday the Gvelet appeared with its front page blank, or containing the words, "Seized by the Censor." This is the third time this paper's caricatures of M. THIERS has brought it into trouble, and I believe it has now been suppressed until further orders. Day before yesterday a political pamphlet and a journal were seized. Today two more papers are missing, and we all know what that means. M. THIERS is determined that if the Parisians must have their joke, it shall not be at the expense of A. THIERS, CASIMIR PERIER, M. DUFAURE, (*du Siècle*) or M. JULES SIMON, (of the *Republicains*.) But these impudent fellows had sufficient warning, for M. PERIER took the reins of the Interior with a "*Gare les chenaux!*" for I am the son of the most energetic Minister France has known." But M. PERIER is not a man to be laughed at. He is certainly making himself felt, and if true that he has won M. THIERS over to free trade and an income tax, he is a cleverer man than his father.

ASHBY.

## The Anvil Explosion in Montgomery.

The jury of inquest upon the death of Mr. S. S. CAMPBELL, who was killed on the 6th inst. by the explosion of an anvil in Montgomery, Ala., while it was being used to celebrate a political event, have returned a verdict in which they say:

"We, the jury, are of opinion that such a calamity occurring on a public thoroughfare and in the midst of a crowd of peaceful citizens, pursuing their usual avocations, in violation of law and utter disregard of human life, is nothing less than murder—and that the authorities permitting and the parties instigating or engaging in such dangerous and unsafe practices should be held to a strict accountability by the Grand Juries of the county."

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Music and the Drama.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

The continued repetition during the week of operas and plays, the attraction of which was thought to preclude the need of novelty, affords little room for comment. At Booth's Theatre the appearance of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS has furnished the sole exception to this report. That favorite comedian made his appearance on Monday as Caleb Plummer, in the drama called "Dot." The drama is dull and wearisome, and the chief performer's acting in it is very reprehensible. Exaggerated sentiment is the distinctive characteristic of the one, and elaborate finish that of the other. Mr. OWENS was warmly received, and "Dot" is to be played every night till further notice ....."Divorce" fits public taste to a charm, and Mr. DALY'S audiences never seem to have enough of it. What with the lively dialogue, the unflagging interest of the plot, the pretty faces and dresses of the ladies, and the nice scenery, there is no chance to be dull for those who go to the Fifth-avenue, and it is to its air of pervasive sprightliness that much of the success of that pretty theatre is due. Even the Academy "runs" once come to an end, some time, and we advise those who have not yet seen "Divorce" to lose no time in doing so..... There is little to say of Mr. SOTHERN at Niblo's, save that he really does crowd the house nightly to overflowing, just as the bills say he does, and that his *Dundreary* is better than ever because a finer, closer and more elegant picture than before, yet with no less breadth, vivacity or humor....."Humpty Dumpty" continues the all-suffering card of attraction at the Olympic, and we are told that "Eileen Oge" and the popular FLORENCES are to remain another week at the Grand Opera-house. Meanwhile Master PERCY EGGLES has continued to delectate the frequenters of Wood's Museum by his chaste impersonation of "The Boy Detective," and Miss SUSAN GALTON and other favorite artists remain the features at the St. James Theatre hard by.....Outside the dramatic houses we note that the Bryant's comfortable one in Twenty-third-street is, as always, one of the best places in town for a hearty laugh, and those who go there are sure to get it. The New-York Circus, with Mr. LENT'S flag streaming at the fore, is drawing throngs in Fourteenth-street, and the programmes have hardly ever been more brilliant....Last, but not least, as we stated on Friday, Mr. BARNUM'S grand, colossal, unrivaled and unsurpassable show opens to-morrow night, at the Empire Rink, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue. An inaugural vermilion edict has been issued that every body shall see this monster exhibition, and of course everybody trembles and will obey.

### ITALIAN OPERA.

An overflowing audience at the matinée representation of "Faust," yesterday, rounded off the business of the week at the Academy of Music. Monday "Faust" was sung, Wednesday "La Traviata" was recited, and Friday "Martha" was the opera. To-morrow, "Faust," the attractiveness of which is undiminished, will be performed again, the rehearsal being the tenth of the series of twenty assured the subscribers. The production of "Mignon" will probably be effected on Friday evening next.

### HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The present week will be the last of Herr WACHTEL'S sojourn in New-York. His representations, during the week just ended, were quite as numerously attended as those he took part in at the outset of the season. He departs, on Nov. 20, on a concert tour.

### OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. AIMÉE appears to-morrow, and throughout the week, in "La Grand Duchesse." The performances of this opera will prefuse the first representation of one of OFFENBACH'S most amusing and tuneful compositions. "Le Pont des Soupirs" has never been given in America. Its laughable libretto and sparkling music will be interpreted on Monday week.

### Musee News.

The *Ohio State Journal* prints the intelligence appended: "An Associated Press telegram from Milwaukee, Wis., dated on Sunday the 5th, states that an unpleasant disruption occurred there on the night previous, among the members of the Vienna Lady Orchestra. After the performance had closed and the fair Viennese were expected to leave on the 11 o'clock train to fulfill an engagement at Cincinnati Monday night, the majority of the company refused to accompany Mr. ROLLMAN, the manager, for the reason that they were dissatisfied with their salaries. Nine or ten of the company, however, went on. Mr. ROLLMAN remains here, says the dispatch, and will take legal measures to compel the rebellious maidens to fulfill their contract. It is said that if the ladies carry their point they will be permanently engaged as the regular orchestra at the Opera-house. Other rumors say they have received better offers to travel under another leader." Part of the orchestra played last week at Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati.....Signor BRIGNOLI and concert troupe sang in Poughkeepsie last evening.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH'S engagement at the Boston Theatre is represented to have been the most successful ever filled in the same city.....Miss PARENTEAU and her company sang in Baltimore last week.....THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra will be heard there this week.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore.....Miss JANAUSCHEK was last week at Hummelstaedter's Opera-house, in Milwaukee. .....'Divorce'' was represented last week at the Globe Theatre, in Chicago.....Cincinnati announcements were supplied last week by Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who acted at Wood's Theatre, and by the Wallack-Rudinga company, who acted at Pike's Opera-house.....Miss COONEY and her artistic corps at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acted in "Amy Robsart," at the St. Louis Olympic.....Mr. FORREST acted at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week.....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT was, last week, in Louisville.....Mr. JEFFERSON acts in Syracuse three this week. He was last week in Cleveland.....Monday, Mr. MARK SMITH'S Comedy Company was at Terre Haute.....Mr. LINGARD was reported, week before last, in Baltimore. Last week he was to appear in Mobile.....Theatrical matter, it is Albany added, on Yesterday week, with a very successful representation, which the Albany *Journal* refers to as follows: "Our week of 'legitimate' culminated in a magnificent triumph, the Opera-house being crowded in every part on Saturday evening by the best audience of the season. This decided success, at the end of an indifferently profitable engagement, indicates that the superior merits of the BANDMANNS were at last recognized by our citizens, and it is to be regretted that they are obliged to leave us just as this result is attained. The performances of 'Othello' was the finest Albany has witnessed in many years. It was certainly a 'happy thought' when it occurred to the management to secure the services of Mr. CRESWICK as the *Moor*, as it not only secured a superb rendering of that role, but gave opportunity to present Mr. BANDMANN in one of his best studied characters, that of *Iago*. Mr. CRESWICK'S *Othello* was a very perfect conception, and constituted one of the most powerful delineations of human passion we have recently witnessed. Several of the scenes were grandly rendered, the dialogues with *Iago* in the third and fourth acts, and the tragic-chamber scene being especially fine. . . . Mr. BANDMANN'S *Iago* deserves the highest praise. He appeared too old for the part by at least ten years, but in all other respects he was unexceptionable. The crafty, bearded, unscrupulous and utterly fiendish courtier which Shakespeare so vividly drew, was finely personated. The delineation, in fact, was scarcely less satanic than Mr. B.'s sharply-drawn *Mephistopheles*, to which we have already alluded. He knows the value of the slight details of facial expression, and uses them with marked effect. His *Iago* is certainly little inferior to his *Narcisse*. Mrs. BANDMANN was the *Desdemona*, and when we say that it was in every way a worthy companion-piece to the two leading male rôles, we give it as strong praise as could be awarded to it."

### Foreign Notes.

Mme. ADELINA PATTI has appeared at Brussels in "The Huguenots," singing the part in French. Her success, says *Galignani*, was immense, and in the grand duet of the third act and the final scene of the fourth she positively raised the house, and was applauded over and over again. The receipts for the "Rigoletto" amounted to 14,958 francs, and "The Huguenots" produced 16,389 francs.....A grand concert by Miss CARLOTTA PATTI was to occur in Paris on Nov. 6, the proceeds going to the fund in aid of Chicago. M. MAURICE STRAKOSCH was to direct the entertainment.....OFFENBACH'S new opera for the Opéra Comique is called "Fantasio." At the Gaîté Theatre, in Paris, VICTORIEN SARDOU'S spectacle, with OFFENBACH'S music, entitled "Le Roi Carotte," is to be brought out in the most magnificent manner. It is said that 600,000 has been laid out in scenery and dresses, and that the resurrection of Pompeii has cost $16,000. The manager of the Gaîté is evidently determined not to sacrifice the prose or verse of M. SARDOU, as the manager of the opera secretaried M. REYER'S music, to economy in scenic effect. By the way, Mlle. RISSON is to fill the principal rôle in the spectacle, and Mlle. THÉRÉSA and forty clowns are also engaged.....Mlle. SOFFI-MIOLAN has been engaged to give fifteen representations at the Bouffes in St. Petersburg, receiving $200 per night. As the Russian authorities object to the title of "La Grande Duchesse," M. OFFENBACH'S opera is to be called "La Sabre de Mon Père".....The death of M. RIVIAT, of Paris, a well-known and eminent professor of singing, is announced to have taken place suddenly at Chretany. BAROLDERY, the well-known baritone of the Grand Opera, Paris, who died during the war with Prussia, has left, says *Le Ménéstrel*—a legacy of 1,000 francs to the fund for the benefit of the wounded French soldiers. The legacy has been accepted by the Minister of Finances. .....Mlle. EMILIE DUBOIS, of the Théâtre Français, has died at the early age of thirty-three. Though so young, remarks the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, she was almost *passée* fifteen years ago. She was the favorite *ingénue* of the classic theatre. Her *début* in Mme. EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S "Lady Tartuffe" placed her at once on a pinnacle whence, thanks to unassuming youthful grace rather than to very great talent, she occupied for some years. But the Rotunda of the Théâtre Français soon left her for long periods without a part to play. Her last really successful appearance was in M. LATA'S "Duc Job." She had long thought of leaving the stage. Her portraiture carried off prematurely, Mlle. RISSON, the leading artist concerned, controlled them, are thus described in the London *Daily News*: "The system which prevails in French journalism of signing critiques has its disadvantages. When a writer is informed that 'a tall and powerful young woman,' in an obvious state of excitement, insists upon reading his opinion of her performance in case apprehension as to his personal safety. It appears that M. JOUVIN, of the *Figaro*, has not spoken of Mlle. RISSON, of the French Opera, as favorably as that young lady and her friends might desire; and the consequence has been that Mlle. RISSON waited upon M. JOUVIN, and called him a scoundrel. This was made a matter of some allowance, must be made for the feelings of an insulted actress. Forthwith, however, she said, 'I do not know what prevents me from boxing your ears.' Obviously the critic himself was bound to offer some reason for that self-abnegation to which she had condemned herself. 'You are quite right, Mademoiselle,' he generously reparted; 'there is nothing to prevent Mademoiselle from boxing him, and, after a scuffle, requested him to consider his ears as boxed. Whether M. JOUVIN'S ears were actually boxed or not does not appear; but, as his assailant was a lady, the case is much the same." M. JOUVIN, it seems, referred to Mlle. RISSON as an Aphrodite, and the lady's mistook the word for one of three syllables.....The death is announced from Brussels of M. PHILASTRE, the decorative painter, who was pupil of CICERI, and who, in conjunction with CAMBON, had been the decorator of the Opera and almost all the other theatres.....Mr. HENRY BLAGROVE, the eminent violinist, has been for some time past incapacitated from pursuing his profession through rheumatic fever. On the 22d ult., the friends of the Abbé Liszt, at Rome, met at a banquet to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his birth-day. The departure of the great *maestro* for his own country was fixed for the 9th of November.....The Milan *Pressatore* supplies notice of a new opera by Signor BIANCHI, entitled "La Contessa d'Altemberg," produced at the Teatro di Borgo San Domnino, on the 4th inst. The critic announces the composition to be "magistral magnificent, and stupendous, a treasure of melody, and a jewel of instrumentation, worthy to be represented at the first theatres of Italy.....In Vienna an operatic sentimental has been caused by the struggle between different managements of the Burg theatre, Stadt theatre, and Vorstaat theatre to obtain the right of the first performance of Herr THEODOR GASSMANN'S new prize comedy, entitled "Schwabenstreiche." By the conditions, however, of the competition for the prize, the play must first be performed in Hamburg, after which the author will have the power to produce it at other German theatres.

### WILKIE COLLINS' NEW PLAY.

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' famous novel *The Woman in White* appeared upon the stage of the Surrey Theatre some ten years ago, but the adaptation then presented had not the benefit of the author's supervision or even of his sanction. Mr. COLLINS has now prepared for the Olympic Theatre an elaborate dramatic version of his story. The work is in four acts, with a prologue or introductory scene, while a failing curtain subdivides the later portions of the play into tableaux after a fashion that has long prevailed on the Parisian stage. Mr. COLLINS has on previous occasions manifested his dramatic skill, and done much to disprove an opinion too generally entertained that a novelist is of necessity disqualified as a candidate for theatrical honors. No doubt certain fables are better suited for publication in a book than for representation on the stage; but the novelist and dramatist both deal in fiction, and the main distinction between their occupations consists in regard for the requirements of the reader on the one hand and of the spectator on the other. The story of a novel may be also told upon the stage, only it is indispensable that it should be told upon a different plan. It is allowable to perplex and mystify a reader to an extent which it is found advisable to enlighten a spectator concerning the secrets of a plot at the earliest possible opportunity. A bewildered audience is apt to grow impatient, and to resent being treated with anything like want of confidence. Broadly stated, it may be said that a novel usually depends for success upon its appeal to curiosity, a play wins applause in proportion to its power to move sympathy. The *dramatis personæ* may be exhibited in a state of great entanglement and confusion, but the audience in their position as "lookers-on" require to see not only more of the scheme, but every move and turn in it. Mr. COLLINS has evidently appreciated this view of the case, and has been heedful to present his story from first to last in an intelligible form. For the audience there is at no time any mystery; a series of complications is submitted to them, but a clue to the maze of bewilderment is always in their hands. The free translation of the original work is thus involved, and indeed the drama of "The Woman in White" has claims to be regarded rather as an independent production than as an adaptation of an ordinary kind. In bringing so intricate a story upon the stage, difficulty is inevitable in deciding how much to disclose before the audience. Of the characters and how much to represent palpably and in action before the audience. Mr. COLLINS has judged that the foundation-stone of his romance is the original tampering with the register of marriages in old Welmingham Church by Sir Percival Glyde. This crime, detected or suspected by the half-witted Anne Catherick, leads to her confinement as the first instance in a lunatic asylum. Her escape, her meeting with Walter Hartright, and the subsequent events of the novel. Accordingly, the introductory act of the play is devoted to an exhibition of *Sir Percival's* furtive visit to the vestry, and his forging the entry of his parents' marriage with a view to proving his legal right to his Baronetcy. This scene, admirably arranged and well acted, won great applause; but the necessity for its representation may be open to question. Playgoers are never loth to credit the iniquitous antecedents of the villain of a drama, and are quite willing at any moment to join in convicting him of forgery committed behind the scenes. Moreover, the introduction of the vestry suggests that the events of the story are to be closely followed on the stage, and that *Sir Percival* is to meet his doom from his inability to unlock the door after he has accidentally set fire to the church. But the play provides a different fate for the wicked Baronet. He suddenly disappears, and is supposed to be drowned at sea, while endeavoring to escape in an open boat from the officers of justice. The prologue, however, has the advantage of bringing upon the stage *Walter Hartright*, the hero of the novel, and his friend *Pesca*, the Italian Professor, whose connection with a political plot leads ultimately to the assassination of *Count Fosco* for treachery to the secret society of which both are members. The two following acts are good examples of the author's adroitness in connecting his incidents and condensing the interest of his characters. The second is particularly to be noted for the dramatic effect with which it is invested, for the marked interest it excites, and the artistic ingenuity of its scenic contrivances. It was received with tumultuous applause. In its closing acts the play languishes somewhat. The author had perhaps been free from tempt

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 11.**

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20's, '67.....112⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....113⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....114
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.....67
1,000 do.....67¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.....67
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons.....64
5,000 do.....64
1,000 Va. 6s, Def.....25
10,000 do.....25⅛
1,000 Ga. 6s, C. R.....94⅛
24,000 N. Car. 6s, R. T.....15
30,000 S. Car. 6s, R. R.....
Jan. & July.....
33,000 do.....
5,000 S. Car. 6s, R. R.....
April & Oct.....
2,000 Mo. 6s, S. F. b. c.....
2,000 do.....
100 California 7s.....111¼
1,000 Erie 1st M.....97⅛
7,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7s.....
30,000 Cen. P. Gold 6s.....102⅛
3,000 do.....102⅝
4,000 Union P. 1st M.....
2,000 R. and Sa. Jos. 8s.....
Conv. bds.....
3,000 do.....
12,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. R.....
5,000 U. P. 8s, Income.....
1,000 R. and P. 1st 8s.....
R. F. bds.....
2,000 Ill. Cen. bds.....
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.....
10,000 Mo. 6s, Cons.....
5,000 C. & T. S. F. 7s.....

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....112⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.....
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....
10,000 Texas 6s, ex. cp.....67
1,000 do.....67¼
10,000 Texas 6s, ex. s.....67
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons.....64
4,000 do.....64
10,000 Va. 6s, Def.....25
10,000 do.....25⅛
1,000 Ga. 6s, C. R.....94⅛
24,000 N. Car. 6s, R. T.....15
30,000 S. Car. 6s, R. R.....
Jan. & July.....
33,000 do.....
5,000 S. Car. 6s, R. R.....
April & Oct.....
3,000 Mo. 6s, S. F. b. c.....
2,000 do.....
100 California 7s.....111¼
1,000 Erie 1st M.....97⅛
7,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7s.....
30,000 Cen. P. Gold 6s.....102⅛
3,000 do.....102⅝
4,000 Union P. 1st M.....
2,000 R. and Sa. Jos. 8s.....
Conv. bds.....
3,000 do.....
12,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. R.....
5,000 U. P. 8s, Income.....
1,000 R. and P. 1st 8s.....
R. F. bds.....
2,000 Ill. Cen. bds.....
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.....
10,000 Mo. 6s, Cons.....
5,000 C. & T. S. F. 7s.....

SATURDAY, Nov. 11—A. M.

The markets today have been very free from excitement, and less than an average Saturday's business has been done at the Stock Exchange.

Gold has been quiet and steady at 111⅛@111¼, sold, and was easy for deliveries, costing some small charge of interest to carry. The demand for Foreign Exchange has been sufficient to keep Sterling worth 109⅝, for sixty-day drafts of prime houses; an increase of nearly an eighth in the price over yesterday.

The quotations from Europe were firm for all our Bonds; and in this market we note an advance on the Sixes of 1881 to 117¼, while the Five-Twenties are steady, with 1867's maintained at 114 sales and bid. The Currency Sixes have further improved to 113½, in sympathy with the continuance of the Gold premium at not over 11¼.

The Stock Market opened with sales fully equal to the latest of yesterday, and after small fluctuations close, most of them, much as they began. There is some advance made in Wabash, which opened at 62, sold at 61⅞, and, after touching 62¼, stood at 62⅜ at the close of the Hall of the Stock Exchange. In Pacific Mail there was some activity, from 45½ down to 44⅞, with frequent changes early in the day, and recovering to 45⅝ at the close. The rest are sufficiently indicated in the list of sales and our closing prices.

Railroad bonds are generally firm; the Pacific issues, which attract more attention than the older list, being steady on Centrals at 102⅜, and about steady on Union Firsts, sales at 93⅜@93½, and closing 93½ bid. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible 8's sold at 98, and the Common Stock fell this afternoon to 56⅜@57; a decline of 12 ₱ cent. for the week.

In State Bonds we note that yesterday's improvement in Tennessees is fully maintained; the new securities of Virginia have further reacted nearly one ₱ cent.; there is a shade less steadiness in the New and Special Tax issues of North Carolina, and the new January and July Bonds of South Carolina are within a quarter ₱ cent. of yesterday's best price.

Money was very easy to the brokers on call, five and six ₱ cent. being usual, and four ₱ cent accepted late in the day.

The Bank Statement shows the following changes and totals:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $296,180,400 | Inc.. $2,701,800 |
| Specie | 13,391,100 | Inc.. 1,038,800 |
| Leg.-l Tenders | 54,412,200 | Inc.. 2,008,100 |
| Deposits | 214,278,400 | Inc.. 6,946,000 |
| Circulation | 43,184,400 | Dec.. 40,600 |

This gives an Increase of Surplus Reserve amounting to $1,811,850.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOW. 11.

| | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109½ | 109½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 114½ | 114½ |
| American Gold | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cifs.. | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Readings | 109½ | 109½ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| North-west Common | 60⅜ | 60¼ |
| North-west Preferred | 89½ | 89½ |
| Pacific Mail | 45⅜ | 45¼ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 77 | 77⅜ |
| St. Paul Common | 56⅜ | 56¼ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30½ | 30⅝ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 61⅞ | 62¼ |
| Western Telegraph | 64⅛ | 64½ |
| Erie | 31½ | 31½ |
| Union Pacific | 24⅞ | 24⅝ |
| Lake Shore, old Stock | 103⅜ | 103 |
| Lake Shore, Ex-Scrip | 85¼ | 85⅜ |
| Lake Shore, Scrip | 79½ | 79½ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent., reg., '81 | 115¾ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 112⅝ |
| 6 ₱ cent., coup., '81 | 117⅛ | 5-20 reg., '67 | 113⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 111½ | 5-20 coup., '67 | 114⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 111⅝ | 5-20 reg., '68 | 113⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '64 | 111 | 5-20 coup., '68 | 113⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 111⅛ | 10-40 reg. | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '65 | 111⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 109⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 111⅝ | Currency | 113⅝ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old | 67 | R. I. 6s | 103 |
| Tenn. 6s, new | 66½ | Ala. 5s | 65 |
| Va. 6s, old | 61 | Ala. 8s | 80 |
| Va. 6s, new | 60 | Ark. 6s, Funded | 50 |
| Va. 6s, reg., old | 61 | Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S.'s | 49 |
| Va. 6s, reg., new | 60 | Texas 7s | 79 |
| Va. 6s, deferred | 25 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 103¼ |
| N. C. 6s, old | 37½ | Ohio 6s, '86 | 105 |
| N. C. Funding Act, '66 | 21 | Ind. 5s, War Loan | 100 |
| N. C. New bonds | 15 | N. Y. Sup. Bounty 1 | 103⅜ |
| N. C. Special Tax | 15 | N. Y. Coup. Bounty | 103⅜ |
| S. C., Jan. & July | 33½ | N. Y. 6s, Canal 1 | 107 |
| S. C., April & Oct | 31½ | N. Y. 6s, Canal 2 | 107 |
| Mo. 6s, Long | 100⅜ | N. Y. 6s, Canal 3 | 74.100⅛ |
| Canada 6s | 100⅜ | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 90 | Tol. & Wab. 2d | 84½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 92 | Tol. & Wab. Cons. | 70 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R | 95 | Tol. & Wab. Cons. Conv | 80 |
| M. C. Con. 7s, Sinks | 91 | Ot. West. 1st, '90 | 83 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 101½ | Ot. West. 2d, '90 | 80 |
| Erie 1st, Ext | 95 | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 | 86½ |
| Erie 2d, 7s, '76 | 92½ | Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 97 |
| Erie 3d, 7s, '77 | 90 | Chi. & Mil. 1st | 101 |
| Erie 4th, 7s, '80 | 85 | Gal. & Chi. 2d | 95 |
| Erie 5th, 7s, '82 | 80 | Chi. R. I. & Pac | 101½ |
| Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, 7s | 82 | Mor. & Ess. 1st | 101½ |
| Long Island 1st, 7s | 95 | Mor. & Ess. 2d | 90 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 103 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '76 | 109 | N. J. Cen. 1st, new | 102⅜ |
| Har. 1st, 7s | 109⅜ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d | 97⅛ |
| Har. 2d, M. & F., 6s | 90 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d, S. F. | 102⅜ |
| Alb. & Susq. 1st, R'd'n | 82 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 97 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d, R'd'n | 91 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 95 |
| Mich. S. 1st, 8s, '82 | 118 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 94 |
| Mich. S. & N. Ind. 8s | 116⅛ | Chi. & Alton S. F. | 93 |
| Mich. 6s, 7 ₱ cent | 100 | Chi. & Alton 1st | 109 |
| M. C. & N. I. R. 7 ₱ c. | 100 | Chi. & Alton Inc. | 80⅛ |
| Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 98⅜ | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 101 |
| Cen. Pac. Gold Bds | 102⅜ | Ohio & Miss. 2d, Cons. | 60 |
| Un. Pac. 1st, 6s, Gold | 93 | Dub. & Sioux City 1st | 78 |
| Un. Pac. 7s, G. 7s | 78 | St. L. & Iron M. 1st | 92 |
| Un. Pac. Inc. 10s | 79⅜ | Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s | 106 |
| Ill. Cen. 7s, '76 | 94 | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 94 |
| Dell. & So. Ill. R. 1st, 8s | 97 | Mil. & St. P. & M. D. | 70 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 95 | Mad. & Cin. 1st | 95 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 93 | Chi. Chi. & Rod. 1st | 83 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. R. | 80 | Chi. Chi. & Rod. 1st | 83 |
| Chi. & N. W. Cons. R. | 82⅛ | Chi. Pac. & W. D. | 87 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 96 | Tol., Peo. & W. W. D. | 87⅛ |
| Han. & St. Jo. Conv. | 87⅛ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 97 |
| Han. & St. Jo. 2d | 86 | Bos., H. & E. Gua | 92 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext | 92 | Cedar Falls & M. 1st | 83⅛ |
| Tol. & W. 2d, Sk. L. D. | 80⅛ | | |

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Del. & Hud. Canal | 120 | Quicksilver Min. Co. | 19 |
| Penn. Coal | 114 | Quick. Min. Co. Pf. | 34⅛ |
| Md. Coal Co. | 23 | Mar. Min. Co. | 1⅜ |
| American Coal | 42 | Mar. Min. Pf. | 1⅜ |
| Spring Mt. Coal | 65⅛ | Adams Ex. | 36⅛ |
| Canton Co., Balt. | 71 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 62⅛ |
| N. J. Land Imp'm Co. | 71 | Am. Ex. U. Ex. | 93⅛ |
| Con. Coal of Md. | 44⅛ | U. S. Ex. | 56⅞ |
| West. Un. Tel. | 84⅛ | Pacific Mail | 45⅝ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $675,000 00 |
| Gold payments | 1,460,626 90 |
| Gold balance | 65,775,326 28 |
| Currency receipts | 426,616 68 |
| Currency payments | 595,109 90 |
| Currency balance | 5,695,900 41 |
| Customs | 396,000 00 |
| Canceled gold notes sent to Washington | 755,000 00 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 11.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, new | | 101⅝ |
| Camden and Amboy | | 130 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 87⅞ | 88 |
| Reading | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| Lehigh Valley | | 56 |
| Catawissa Preferred | 45 | |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 34⅝ | 35 |
| Northern Central | 80⅝ | |
| Lehigh Navigation | 44⅛ | 45 |
| Lehigh gold loan | 97⅛ | |

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad for the

| | |
|---|---|
| Fourth week in October, 1871 | $120,161 |
| Fourth week in October, 1870 | 107,793 |
| Increase | $1,368 |
| Month of October, 1871 | $369,399 |
| Month of October, 1870 | 267,626 |
| Increase | $20,797 |
| Increase of earnings for current year | $91,827 |

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the first week:

| | |
|---|---|
| November, 1871 | $138,244 62 |
| November, 1870 | 21,266 20 |
| Increase | $47,463 23 |

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the sepcie value of $1,888,445, and of general merchandise, $4,494,572, making the total for the week, $6,383,017.

The Sub-Treasury received $9,370,000 from Customs, and disbursed $2,858,000 of coin interest during the week.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupon or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

*Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.*

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $16,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great Northwest, will be completed, equipped, and in running order by the middle of November. The iron is down to within ten miles of Hudson, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day; and the grading throughout is finished. One hundred and seventy miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount awaits its completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The through traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed to the various points of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than any present line, and 150 miles nearer connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cents. Gold Bonds, of which more than one-half is reserved interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

## LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

*By Judge Spencer.*

Theodore Wenzel et al. *vs.* Francis Weber; order placing cause on special calendar.

Francis J. Feely *vs.* Margaret Feely; order continuing action in name of M. E. Shiel.

James O'Brien *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company; order for commission.

Francis McKee *vs.* John Murphy; order to continue action against Johanna Murphy.

Harrison R. Johnson *vs.* Augustus L. Thomas; order that defendant have twenty days to make and serve case.

James Henderson *vs.* Isaac Hill; order requiring defendant to serve bill of particulars.

William E. W. Chambers *vs.* John W. Durand; order discontinuing J. Sylvis Durand.

William Rathjen *vs.* Frederick Weniecke; order discharging attachment.

Joseph H. Collier *vs.* Frederick W. Cogrill; order of discontinuance.

Ann Catharine Kamp *vs.* Henrich Kamp; order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

*By Judge Loew.*

Cornelia B. Conklin *vs.* John Conklin; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

**The European Trip of Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant.**

Yesterday Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, accompanied by Lieut. FREDERICK D. GRANT and the General's Aid-de-Camp, Col. AUDENRIED, was to have left in the United States ship *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral ALDEN, for an extended tour in Southern Europe, but the Wabash had not arrived at this port from Boston up to the time fixed for the General's departure. President GRANT and lady, Miss NELLIE GRANT, Lieut. GRANT, Dr. ALEXANDER SHARPE, Capt. D. MEMMEN, and a son of Gen. PORTER, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday morning, with the intention of accompanying the young Lieutenant to the *Wabash*, and taking leave of him there. Should the *Wabash* arrive today, the programme will be carried out, and the Presidents, with his family and friends will return to Washington on Monday.

Gen. SHERMAN visited Europe at the invitation of Rear-Admiral ALDEN. The *Wabash* on leaving this port will steam directly for Madeira, and thence visit several of the Mediterranean ports. Gen. SHERMAN will make the vessel his head-quarters for three or four months, taking short trips inland and returning to the vessel. At the end or this time he will bid farewell to his friend, Rear-Admiral ALDEN, and take a more extended tour, which will probably last for two or three months, returning at the expiration of that time to Washington.

## MACGREGOR'S SLIM BUILDINGS.

**Hale's Walls Trumble Again—Strange Neglect of the Authorities.**

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the rear wall of HALE'S piano factory, No. 479 Tenth-avenue, fell, and five more men who were under it narrowly escaped being killed. It was at this building where the fire occurred on Wednesday morning, and a part of one of the side walls left upon a shed on which were a number of firemen, who were seriously injured. District Engineer RHODES was so seriously wounded that his recovery was considered impossible, but he has so far rallied that on yesterday his condition was considered favorable. Chief Engineer FARLEY was on the shed at the time, but escaping all injury, proceeded to make a thorough inspection of the walls. At the corner where the break occurred was an immense chimney built into the walls, and he had stationed his men at that point, because he supposed there was less danger than at any other place. Upon examining the walls he found that the letter of the law had been complied with, as the walls were sixteen inches thick to the required height, and above that were twelve inches thick, as required by the statute. He noticed, however, that the walls had nothing to support them, as there was an alley-way on each side of the building, which was but 25 feet wide, 100 feet long, and six stories high, being the same dimensions of the other death-trap of JOSEPH P. HALE, in the same part of the City, which fell some time ago, before it was completed, burying under it two families, and causing several deaths.

All these facts were plain to the authorities, and everybody knew that the walls of the Tenth-avenue building had been greatly weakened by the burning away of the roof, and the falling of a portion of one of the side walls, yet nothing was done by Superintendent MACGREGOR, or any one else, to protect the public from further danger from them. After the rear wall had fallen, yesterday morning, and the workmen under it had miraculously escaped death, it was suddenly discovered that the walls which yet remained were dangerous. Capt. CAFFREY, Twentieth Precinct, therefore stationed policemen to keep people a safe distance from the death-trap, and Mr. MACGREGOR tardily took measures to prevent the flimsy walls of which HALE built from again attempting murder.

**Minor Crimes and Casualties.**

JOHN WARD, of West Mount Vernon, was struck, yesterday, when crossing the track at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, by Engine No. 48, attached to a New-Haven Railroad car, and was fatally injured.

BRIDGET MCKENNA, aged ten years, who lived at the corner of Avenue B and Eighty-sixth-died, yesterday, from burns accidentally received on Wednesday.

JOSEPH N. DEVINE and ROBERT LYONS were committed for trial yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of stealing a quantity of coffee from JAMES ROGERS, of No. 356 Pearl-street.

WILLIAM MILLER and HIRAM HOFFMAN, the young thieves, and JOHN H. NICKLINE, No. 23 Mott-street, who purchased their plunder, were committed yesterday, for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, at the Tombs Police-Court, on a charge of stealing two carbines.

In the case of JOHN O'BRIEN, who died suddenly in the saloon at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue A, it is thought that death may have been hastened by injuries received some time ago in a quarrel with a boatman on the pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River. Coroner KEENAN will investigate the matter.

ARCHIE CAMPBELL, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and two of its officers, GEORGE W. DOTY and SHERMAN P. SAGE, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court, for assaulting PATRICK BAXTER, of Fiftieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

JAMES O'GRADY, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of recasting a revenue officer, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, on motion of the District-Attorney.

Rev. FRANCIS HUGHES, a Presbyterian minister, lately arrived from Glasgow, was brought before Justice COX at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness and assault on a Police officer. Mr. HUGHES represented to the Judge that his shortcoming was a mere accident, and he was discharged after a short detention.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, HENRY GRELLIER, proprietor of a millinery establishment No. 235 Sixth-avenue, was held for trial on a charge of forging the name of PAUL KREMER to a check on the Union Dime Savings Bank for $80.

**A Streak of Sunshine for Chicago Artists.**

We are happy to know that New-York artists are alive to the wants of the members of their calling in Chicago, men who lost not only all they had, but for the present, in the impoverishment of the esthetic and liberal of their city, even their field of labor and fruit. Our New-York artists, with a unanimity that is refreshing, and a generosity that is delightful, have given of their works, not the dusty refuse of their studios, we are assured, but their newest and best, many painted especially for this good work. This collection will be on exhibition at LEAVITT'S Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from Monday morning, Nov. 13, day and evening, until Thursday morning, 16th. Messrs. LEAVITT & Co. have kindly given their rooms and services free of charge, and on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, will sell the works at auction. Such spirited emulation among purchasers is hoped for as has not been seen since the "pro patria" sale of Sanitary Fair memory.

**The Increase in Small-Pox—New Excuse for Spending Public Money.**

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, has adopted the unusual plan of furnishing the reporters with the numbers of houses in which new cases of small-pox appear. The new cases since noon of Friday are at No. 39 Charlton-street, No. 14 Bond-street, No. 40 West Houston-street, No. 189 East Fourth-street, No. 108 Grand-street, No. 667 East Fifteenth-street, (two cases,) No. 130 East Thirty-second-street. An analysis of the array of figures shows that there were only twenty-two cases of the disease during the week ending at noon yesterday against twenty during the previous week, thus showing an increase of only two during the past week. Dr. MORRIS thinks, however, that unless extraordinary measures are adopted at once the disease will speedily become epidemic, and these measures will require the expenditure of a large amount of public money. It is said that there is a great anxiety among some officials of the Tammany Board of Health to squeeze $20,000 extra out of Deputy Controller GREEN on the plea of a small-pox epidemic.

**A Sample of Tammany Tax Assessments.**

During the hearing of JAMES IRVING'S case before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, City Chamberlain BRADLEY was called on to qualify as one of the bondsmen for the prisoner. In the course of an examination by District-Attorney DAVIS in regard to his real estate, he testified that he owned the livery-stable and two lots at Nos. 8 and 10 East Thirty-first-street, in connection with FORBES HOLLAND, and he admitted that the property was only assessed at $20 000, but considered that it was fully worth $75,000.

**A Man Accidentally Shot.**

CHARLES BERNARD, a young married man residing in the Wall House, Williamsburg, invited his friend, EDWARD NICHOLAS, into his room on Friday night, to examine a new revolver. While BERNARD was in the act of passing the arm to NICHOLAS, it went off and killed the latter instantly, the bullet having passed through his brain. BERNARD at once surrendered himself to the Police. An investigation will be held by the Coroner on Monday.

**The Detected Aldermen in Session.**

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, but transacted no business whatever. Alderman IRVING occupied his usual seat. The Board adjourned to Wednesday next, when the promised report of Alderman PLUNKITT will probably be presented.

**Transfer of Police Sergeants.**

Several Police Sergeants were transferred yesterday by President SMITH, and among them was the notorious JAS. LOONIE, of the Eighteenth Precinct. This tool of Tammany was transferred on the day after the election to the Nineteenth Precinct, and on yesterday was sent to the Sixth Precinct. The other transfers were: Sergt. DANL. DAVENPORT, Sixth to the Tenth; Sergt. E. P. WHITCOMB, Tenth to Nineteenth; Sergt. F. J. BANFIELD, Eighteenth to First, and Sergt. F. B. RANDALL, First to Eighteenth. Capt. CAMERON having been restored to his command, the Police force is now about as it was before the recent changes for the benefit of the Ring. It is rumored that there are to be other important changes, the chief of which will be the transfer of Capt. EDWARD WALSH from the Fourteenth Precinct, where he has long held undisputed sway to an up-town precinct, where he will not have the opportunity to serve personal ends.

**Statistics of the Week.**

Thirteen hundred and sixty persons were arrested last week by the Police.

There were 37 fires last week, with an estimated loss of $73,980, with an insurance of $283,000. Eight of these disasters were caused by carelessness, 8 by defective heaters, 5 by kerosene lamp, 1 by liquid gas, 3 by overheated stoves, and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics of the week ending at noon yesterday show 44 still-births, 208 marriages, 496 births, and 419 deaths.

**Ingersoll Still at Large.**

Mr. JARVIS and his deputies were looking after INGERSOLL for several hours yesterday, but failed to find him. It is believed that INGERSOLL now has his bail ready and that he will surrender himself on Monday morning.


## GROCERIES, &c.

NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY.
No. 16 Cedar-street.

Delicious Canned Roast Beef, Clear Meat, No Bone, for sale by the following first-class Grocers:
Ahrens & Co., 293 Washington-street.
Albro, A. T., 253 Bowery.
Archer & Brother, 170 West-street.
Baker, G. A. & S., 290 Washington-street.
Bowden, A. M., 27 Greenwich-avenue.
Boole & Lyles, 58 Barclay-street.
Boardsley, J. N. & Son, 128 West-street.
Brownell, W. H. & Co., 124 Chambers-street.
Bachman & Co., 186 Eighth-avenue.
Brennan, John, 490 Greenwich-avenue.
Bush, Henry, 271 Ninth-avenue.
Baker, Peter, Jr., 274 Ninth-avenue.
Bairnsburg, J., 668 Ninth-avenue.
Chester, J. L., 18 Sixth-avenue.
Cooper, T., 490 Third-avenue.
Carpenter, E. D., 73 Eighth-avenue.
Cloke, William, 230 Eighth-avenue.
Carpenter & Willets, 179 Cherry-street.
Cozine, E. M., 234 Greenwich-avenue.
Cohen, W. H. & Co., 237 Washington-street
Carstens, L., 228 Greenwich-street.
Clements, A. L., 39 Jay-street.
Camp, Wm. A., 344 Third-avenue.
Campbell & Galway, 1,302 Broadway.
Campbell & Galway, 404 Fourth-avenue.
Campbell & Galway, 600 Broadway.
Corwin, W. S. & O., Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.
Charles, Andrew, 286 Fourth-avenue.
Derry, T. C., 173 Chambers-street.
Dreyer, W. E., 198 Chambers-street.
Desvernine, P. B., 1,323 Broadway.
Doscher, H., 126 Spring-street.
Finneman, J., 462 Fourth-avenue.
Fairchild, S. T., 236 Eighth-avenue.
Feney, S. W. & Co., 180 Broadway.
Gleissing, 326 Sixth-avenue.
Griffin & Co., 654 Sixth-avenue.
Gleason, John, 630 Seventh-avenue.
Gomersville, C. F., 731 Ninth-avenue.
Gray, Robt., 437 Ninth-avenue.
Hazard, E. C., 194 Chambers-street.
Hoeft & Lindemier, 49 Barclay-street.
Hunt, Nathan, Eighty-first-street, near Third-avenue.
Haspedorn, G. H., 476 Sixth-avenue.
Houston & Stelnle, 771 Sixth-avenue.
Hildebrandt, H., 239 Sixth-avenue.
Hardie, John, 113 Bowery.
Emmens, E. H., 8 Horatio-street.
Hachmann, J. H., 40 Eighth-avenue.
Hall, James, 150 Eighth-avenue.
Hines, H. K., 23 Sixth-avenue.
Hill, James C., 488 Third-avenue.
Harte, P. T., 108 Ninth-avenue.
Hulle, Fred., 721 Ninth-avenue.
Howe, John W., Eighth-avenue and Seventeenth-street.
Jackson & Fletcher, 230 Sixth-avenue.
Jones Bros., 281 Third-avenue.
Jones Bros., 927 Third-avenue.
Jackson, Hugh R., Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
Jackson, Jas. S., 846 Sixth-avenue.
Kerr, Henry, 746 Broadway.
Kirz, H. & Co., 49 Fulton-street.
Kuhn & Walker, 146 Sixth-avenue.
Kracke, H., 264 Eighth-avenue.
Krone, C. W., 681 Ninth-avenue.
Lahman, J. P., 467 Seventh-avenue.
Lasch, John D., 402 Eighth-avenue.
Labkin, G., 252 Bowery.
Lahmann, J. D., 138 Seventh-avenue.
Lang, Christian, 423 Ninth-avenue.
Merrill, C. H., 160 Fulton-Market.
McBride, J. & Co., 44 Third-avenue.
Macy & Co., 319 Sixth-avenue.
Macy & Co., 767 Sixth-avenue.
Mancort, 515 Sixth-avenue.
Messenger, E., 240 Sixth-avenue.
Manahan & White, 676 Eighth-avenue.
Oelschlager & Co., 156 Chambers-street.
Otterstedt, H., 679 Ninth-avenue.
Poole, Neale, Kimball & Co., 25 Warren-street.
Peterson, E., 657 Sixth-avenue.
Pitman, W. R. & Co., 632 Sixth-avenue.
Paolicchi, M. A., 100 Third-avenue.
Furry's, 20 Greenwich-avenue.
Peters, M. R., 909 Eighth-avenue.
Baugerman, Geo., 120 Greenwich-avenue.
Ryan, Peter, 737 Third-avenue.
Riecke, Chas., 510 Third-avenue.
Seaman, Underhill & Steward, 290 Greenwich-street.
Storer, John, South-street, corner Burling-slip.
Belmore, A. H., 182 Eighth-avenue.
Smith & Co., 219 Eighth-avenue.
Schumpert, W., 518 Seventh-avenue.
Sparrechi, H., Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.
Smitte, Allen, 865 Eighth-avenue.
Sherwood, C. W., 55 Vesey-street.
Thurlin, H. K. & Co., 220 Greenwich-street.
Tumyer, Geo. H., 809 Third-avenue.
Voy, W. H., 10 Fourth-avenue.
Van Tinsteren, H. W., 976 Sixth-avenue.
Wallace, Henry S., 261 Bowery.
Wheen, Thomas & Co., 106 Third-avenue.
Weinstock & Kaufmann, 471 Ninth-avenue.
Yovin, Gardner G., 206 Fulton-street.
Yates, J. & Co., 1,238 Broadway.
Zarr, J. E., 612 Tenth-avenue.

IN BROOKLYN.

Beales Brothers, Broadway and Dodworth-street.
Bradley, W. C., Lee-avenue, corner Rose-street.
Lange, John, De Kalb-avenue, corner Walworth-street.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, Fulton-street, corner Orange.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, 29 Atlantic-avenue.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, 540 Fulton-street.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, 135 Myrtle-avenue.
Mentrop Lewis, 240 Court-street.
Piagno, John, Grand-street, near Grand-avenue.
Schering, H., 187 Broadway.
Schultz, H., 81 Broadway.
Scranton & Co., Atlantic-street, corner Henry.
Sieilling, C. H., 331 Myrtle-avenue.
Stemmerman, Geo., Broadway, corner Seventh-street.
Voss, Herman, 53 Broadway.
Wreden, Claus, 208 South Fourth-street.

TEXAN
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

The only genuine American article.
Economical, excellent and convenient for making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., &c., for family use and invalids. An entirely new and improved article arrived from Texas. Office price per pound, (equal to forty-five pounds prime beef,) $2 25. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, No. 194 William-st.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, held at their rooms, on Nov. 11, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That by the demise of Edward D. Nelson we have to mourn the loss of one of our oldest and most esteemed members.

That, in offering this tribute of respect to his memory, we cannot speak too highly of the character and honor of one who was so deserving of our love, and who, in his retirement from active business, was always kindly remembered by his former associates.

*Resolved*, That we offer our condolence to the relatives who have so suddenly been deprived of the protection of one on whom they had learned to look with the deepest affection.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

GUSTAVUS ISAACS, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, held at their rooms, Nov. 11, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, We have heard with great regret of the death of Mr. Henry Scofield, one of our most worthy members;

*Resolved*, That the event is made the more sad by its being so

## DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, NOV. 13.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN ALL GRADES OF ALPACA

A large assortment.

Rich all Silk Lyons CLOAKING VELVET

From $10 per yard.

Every NOVELTY in FRENCH DIAGONAL PLAIDS, equal to any imported.

A complete stock of Imperial RENGES. Also CASHMERE SUITINGS and SATINES.

The style Ink Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with Fur at moderate prices.

BEAUTIFUL Silk Velvet Embroidered SACQUES, a very recherché article.

Stockinet Sacques, trimmed with Braids.

Seal-Skin Sacques, trimmed with Otter.

REAL Stylish SUITS FOR FALL, just opened—our own superior manufacture,

Guaranteeing complete satisfaction, and at reasonable prices.

If the attractions in first-class Upholstery GOODS. (Carpets at Grand-st. only.)

INFANTS' Wardrobes complete, A to C. Will be sent C. O. D. when desired.

NEW Lyons SILK at $1 75 per yard. Also FANCY SILKS, cheap.

Hastings Linens, Flannels, &c., which we offer at reduced prices.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY and 20TH-ST.

GRAND-ST., Corner CHRYSTIE.

## ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

Are now offering AT RETAIL the largest and finest assorted stock of

French Dress Goods,
English Dress Goods,
Plain Colored Silks,
Fancy Figured and Striped Silks,
Black Silks of every Grade,
Velvets and Velveteens,
India Shawls,
Wool Shawls,
Mourning Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Velvet Polonais, Waterproofs.

FURS.

Ladies' and Children's
Sable, Ermine, Mink,
Black Martin, Chinchilla,
SEAL,

And many special novelties which can only be found at their establishment.

Fur Sleigh and Lap Robes.
Ladies' Under-Garments,
And General Furnishings.
Infants' Wardrobes Complete.
Gent's and Youth's Furnishing Department, complete with every requisite.
Hosiery, Under-Garments,
Buck, Castor, Dog,
Wool-Lined and Kid Gloves.
Blankets, Flannels and Quilts.
White Goods and Linens.

CARPETS.

Moquette, Axminster, Wilton,
Velvet, Brussels, Ingrains,
Mats, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, &c.
200 pcs. English Tapestry Carpets at Low Prices

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Plain, Figured and Striped Terries.
Plain and Figured French Satins,
Tapestry Plushs and Table Covers,
Lyons and Nottingham Curtains,
Antique and Gothic Rich Curtains,
Window Hollands, Shades, Cornices, &c.

Purchasers visiting the City are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive, at the Lowest Prices.

## ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner of 19th-st.,

NEW-YORK.

## AT RICHARD MEARES'.

NOW OPENING.

A full line of Black Silks, of superior quality, at $1 00, $1 12½, $1 25 and $1 37½ per yard.

100 pieces Japanese Plaid Silks, in rich, bright colors, 36in., worth $1 50.

Dress goods in all the latest styles, with a great variety, at 50c., 75c. a yard.

Mourning Goods, Crepe, Barèges and Cashmere Cloths.

Fine Beaver Velours, $2 25, $2 75, $3 25 and $3 50.

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c.

Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers and Felt Hats.

Hand-made Worsted Goods, Infants' Merino Cloaks and Caps, Zephyr Worsted Goods, Laces, Blankets, Flannels and Muslins, by piece or yard, at wholesale prices.

Embroidering, Zephyr Thread, Guipure Point Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, Fringes and Velvet Ribbons at unusually low prices.

Traveling Bags, French Perfumery and Jewelry.

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, medium and opera colors, and all sizes.

Gent's Ladies' superior quality four-button Kid Gloves, medium, opera and black, $1 per pair.

Hand-made and French-wove Corsets, Panniers, &c.

Ladies' ready-made Underclothing, Chemises, Hemstitched, Tucked, Plain and Embroidered Chemises, Measville Muslin, hem-trimmed, and 1-inch Hem Stocking all round, 75c.

Chemises still finer, Yokes of deep tucking, trimmed with ruffling, very fine Muslin, $2 50.

Dressing Sacques, tucked front, ruffling all round, $2.

10-Tuck Walking Skirts, very wide, fine Muslin, $2c.

RICH LACES.

NOS. 297 AND 299 6TH-AV., NOS. 168 AND 168 10TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT JACKSON'S.

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED GOODS EVER OFFERED.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETEENS, &c.

New Designs in MOURNING SUITS, BONNETS AND CLOAKS.

N. B.—Special bargains from the late auctions.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES AND SMALL WARES.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,

NO. 787 BROADWAY,

(Opposite Astor-place.)

## DRY GOODS.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

NEW CANNELE STRIPES,
IN ALL COLORS, ON BLACK GROUND,
REDUCED TO $1.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES,
EXTRA WIDE QUALITY, $1 00.
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, $1 00.
JUST RECEIVED, AN ELEGANT LINE OF
WHITE CORDED SILKS,
THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED THIS SEASON.
RICH DRESS SILKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHADES,
FOR BALL AND PARTY COSTUMES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE APPROVED MAKES,
RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 25 TO $12.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FASHIONABLE FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,

AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,

A LARGE LOT OF

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,

IN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, &c.,

COMPRISING THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

4 cases 5-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS, extra fine, $1.
2 cases 5-8 NAPKINS, $1 25 and $2 per dozen.
6 cases 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4 HEAVY BARNSLEY SHEETING, from 30c. per yard.
4 cases HUCK TOWELS, from $1 50 per dozen.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

IS ASSORTED WITH EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND, BY THE YARD,

AT PACKAGE PRICES.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,

WILL OPEN A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

FROM AUCTION,

AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, IN NEW SHADES.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE ORIGINAL

JOUVIN KID GLOVE

NOW IN STOCK. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, IN ALL THE NEW COLORS, FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILK WALKING SUITS,

LATEST PARIS DESIGNS.

CASHMERE, SATINE, AND ALPACA SUITS, AT LOW PRICES.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED TUNICS,

BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,

CLOTH AND CASHMERE TALMAS,

CLOTH AND CASHMERE SACQUES, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,

$20, $25, and $30.

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND BOAS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL DRESSES, MADE TO ORDER.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,

WILL OFFER IN THEIR

FUR DEPARTMENT,

50 SETS EXTRA FINE QUALITY RUSSIA SABLE FURS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEA OTTER, SILVER FOX, MINK, ERMINE, ALASKA SABLE, SEAL, AND OTHER VARIETIES.

CHILDREN'S FUR SETS OF ALL KINDS.

100 SETS (Muff and Boa) ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, FOR CHILDREN, AT $5 PER SET, VALUE $8.

ALASKA SABLE, SILVER FOX, AND OTHER FURS, FOR TRIMMING, BY THE YARD.

BLACK BEAR, WHITE FOX, LYNX, AND OTHER STYLES OF CARRIAGE ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

# D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 13, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND COSTUMES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN EVENING DRESSES AND TUNICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also, FRENCH LINGERIE, of every description.

## LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND GLOVES.

A FULL LINE OF DESIRABLE HOSIERY,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,

MORNING WRAPPERS,

INFANTS' HATS AND CAPS.

## BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,

And the Best French Corset Imported.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS.

100 RICH PARIS VELVET CLOAKS, from $75 to $150, being the best value ever offered in this City.

Also, 500 FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS, HOUSE JACKETS,

from $10 to $25,

GREAT BARGAINS.

# D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY,

CORNER 20TH-ST.

# D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY,

CORNER 20TH-ST.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

New Cloths, New Materials for Suits.

RICH GIMPS,
FRINGES, ORNAMENTS,
AND BUTTONS.

MME. BUHLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now No. 12 East 24th-st., has just received a new assortment of the latest PARIS STYLES OF WINTER BONNETS, &c., which will be opened on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871.

## DRY GOODS.

## Rich Millinery Goods.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.

Invite special attention to their stock of Black and Colored TRIMMING VELVETS. Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 13, Five Cases, including the new Cloth Shades at 85, worth $3 50 per yard; $3 50, worth $4; $4, worth $4 75 per yard and upward. Also, English Frisé Velvet, Silk finish, $1 50 per yard, worth $2; Velveteens, &c., &c.

FLOWERS.

An extensive variety of the finest French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and Rich Sets of Flowers for trimming Ball and Evening Dresses at a reduction from former prices. Also, branches to order.

FEATHERS.

Six cases of fancy Feathers. Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Aigrettes, Wings, &c., &c., at very low prices. Twenty cases ladies' and children's extra fine Felt Hats, newest shapes, at $1 25 upward.

RIBBONS.

Seven-inch sash Ribbon, belted Silk, at 25c. per yard; seven-inch sash Ribbon, black Gros Grain, $1 and $1 25 per yard. Trimming Ribbons in all the new shades. All the above goods at less than popular prices.

## Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner University-place, Union-square.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

Importers of millinery, will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 13, a great variety of novelties in

TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS

at $10, $12 25, $15, $18, $20, $25. Extremely low prices. FOR STYLE AND ELEGANCE UNSURPASSED.

BLACK SILKS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 13, BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA DRESS SILKS for SUITS and WALKING DRESSES, at $1 00 a yard and upward. $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, worth $2 25, $2 50, $3, worth $3 25; $3, worth $3 50, and upward. VERY GREAT BARGAINS. Also COLORED TRIMMING SILKS in the new shades.

## Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner University-place, Union-square.

LACES.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, Nov. 13, an invoice of Black Thread and Guipure Laces (our own importation) in all widths. Guipure Lace, $1 per yard, worth $1 50; Black Thread Lace 85, worth $1 50 upward. Valenciennes and Real Point Laces. New Black Lace Collars, sets and Sleeves for evening wear. Special attention to orders for made up Lace goods for Parties, Weddings, &c., &c. Ladies Ties in all the choice styles and shades at very low prices.

EMBROIDERIES.

Novelties in Embroidered Sets. A choice variety of best patterns in Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, Ruffings, &c. Imported Muslins, Nainsook and Cambric Muslins, Piques, &c., &c. Two hundred and fifty dozen Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hem-stitched Pocket Handkerchiefs, $2 87 per dozen upward, at a great reduction.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

A full assortment. Our own Importation. Silk Fringes and Passementerie Trimmings at very low prices. Jet Sets and Ornaments in great variety. German Embroideries, Berlin Wools, &c., &c., at a great reduction on former prices.

## Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., corner of University-place, Union-square.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.

MONDAY, NOV. 13,

The latest London and Paris novelties, Scarfs, Neckties, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Gloves, Shirts, Dressing-gowns, &c., &c. Shirts made to order of Wamsutta Muslin and Richardson's Family Linen, $20 per dozen, worth $36. New-York Mills Muslin and Richardson's extra fine family Linen, $26, worth $42 per dozen. Fit guaranteed.

HOSIERY.

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 150 dozen ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at $1, $1 50 and $1 75 each. Great bargains; children's and misses' Merino Underdresses, $1 50, $2 and $2 50 upward. Ladies' fancy, stripe and plaid Balmoral Hose, in all the handsome colors. Also, children's and misses' Undervests and Drawers; 150 dozen ladies' heavy unbleached iron frame Hose at $2 per dozen; 250 dozen gentlemen's heavy Undervests and Drawers at $1 each, deeided bargains. Also, Cartwright's and Warner's celebrated makes of Corsets, at low prices.

200 dozen GENTS' SUPER-STOUT and SUPERFINE ENGISH HALF HOSE, $3 per dozen.

GLOVES.

COURVOISIER'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, at $1 75 and $2 per pair.

LUPIN'S FRENCH KID TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, $1 per pair.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, 75c. per pair.

LADIES', MISSES and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

## Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., CORNER UNIVERSITY-PLACE, Union-square.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1,000 dozen Ladies' Drawers and Chemises, the, each, worth 75c. Also, a great variety at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 each, at a reduction of 25 per cent.; 30 dozen Trail Skirts at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, each, at a reduction of 25 per cent. Ladies' and Children's Night Robes, Toilet Sacques, Linen Corset Covers, Children's Chemise and Drawers, &c., &c., equally cheap.

## Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., corner University-place, Union-square.

## STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

Between TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS,

Will offer this week, in their

UNDER-WEAR AND MAKING-UP DEPARTMENT,

IMMENSE INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

The following lines of goods, which are all made of excellent muslin, sewed only on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, and are guaranteed in every way prime goods.

THE PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

They are only a few of the many desirable bargains we have in stock and daily receiving, and ladies can rely upon finding the goods and prices as advertised.

One lot Chemise, tucked yoke, back and front, trimmed with edging, good muslin, at 89c.

One lot Chemise, French tucked bosom, trimmed with worked edging, full length, at 98c.

One lot Night-gowns, tucked back and front, good muslin, made in best manner, $1 25, worth $1 75.

One lot Night-gowns, tucked back and front, trimmed with edging, good muslin, $1 50, worth $2.

One immense lot perpendicular tuck Walking Skirts, Androscoggin muslin, well made, 98c., worth $1 25.

Besides which we have an elegant stock of FINE EMBROIDERED NIGHT-GOWNS,
EMBROIDERED AND LACE CHEMISES,
TRAIN AND WALKING SKIRTS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
CORSET COVERS, &c.,

at very low prices.

100 MORE LADIES' DELAINE WRAPPERS, ELEGANT PATTERNS, trimmed with all color satin, which were the wonder of the avenue the past week.

Ladies' and children's Merino Under-wear, in all qualities, styles and sizes.

Our immense stock of Corsets, most complete in the City, all marked down.

ALL OUR FLANNEL SACQUES AT COST.

Having unusual facilities for manufacturing, we can pay especial attention to orders.

STERN BROTHERS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Contains all colors and widths of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, at extremely low prices.

First quality Gros Grain,
a beautiful assortment of
Ladies' Scarfs, Ties and Bows,
direct from London,
all new shades and designs.

STERN BROTHERS

will offer MONDAY new

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions,

including patterns never to be

repeated in any other store.

We will also add several

new lots of

REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES,

equally as cheap as those sold the past week.

STERN BROTHERS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

The most complete in the City.

New Fringes, Trimmings,
Ornaments, Buttons &c.

Opening every day.

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER STORE.

Particular attention paid to orders.

STERN BROTHERS

have reduced the prices on all their

BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS,

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS.

STERN BROTHERS

have received several cases of

WHITBY JET, GILT SHELL and INLAID JEWELRY, consisting of

SETS, EAR-RINGS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, CHARMS, &c. Also,

1,000 WHITBY JET SETS AT 62c., WORTH $2.

200 PAIR REAL SHELL EAR-RINGS AT $1 25, WORTH $2 50.

## STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

## COAL.

COAL—$7 AND $8 50 A TON, AT THE EIGHTEENTH WARD COAL AND WOOD OFFICE, No. 42 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The most reliable place in the City to get a good article; 2,000 pounds warranted.

## DRY GOODS.

# ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

SIXTH-AV.,

Near 21st-St.

## On MONDAY, Nov. 13,

WILL OFFER SPECIALTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

and exhibit unusually attractive bargains throughout their entire stock, and having largely replenished every department with goods of the best fabrics, new feet, nine styles, choicest colors, latest designs, &c., forming the most varied assortment heretofore offered at lower prices than ever. We have just received a large invoice of Rich Black Dress Silk of the most renowned manufactures; also, Dress and Trimming Satins, Black Crepes, Passementeries, Cloak and Dress Fringes, &c. Fine Laces in Real Thread Guipure, Pointe, Potato Applique, Valenciennes, Ribbons, Trimming and Cloaking Velvets, Velveteens, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, &c. In our Dress Goods Department we shall offer Silk and Worsted Poplin, Plain and Plaid Dress Goods in new Fall Colors at reduced prices. Tartanas, French Organdies, &c.

THE ABOVE GOODS, WE UNHESITATINGLY ASSERT, COMBINE THE ATTRACTIONS OF QUALITY AND ECONOMY NOT TO BE MET WITH AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT, AND IT IS OUR INTENTION TO INTRODUCE EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON UPON THE SAME LIBERAL SCALE OF PRICES FOR, WHICH OUR HOUSE HAS LONG BEEN REPUTED.

In our White Goods and House-keeping Goods Department we shall offer a beautiful assortment of Mulls, Nansook, Jaconet, Cambrics, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Muslin Draperies, Muslin Nottingham Lace Curtains, Muslin Draperies, Plique Tidies, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Colored Piano & Table Covers, Silk Bunting, &c., all at exceedingly low prices, to which we invite the attention of the public.

We call the attention of purchasers to the very desirable and substantial articles which constitute our stock of gents' and youths' wear in fine imported and domestic Merino shirts, Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Dress & Night-Shirts of best make, fit & quality, Collars, Scarfs, Neck-ties, Gloves, Cotton and Wool Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., of the best make, and all attention of the public at exceedingly low prices.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR GOODS; WE GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

OUR GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT HAS LATELY RECEIVED OUR ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THE STOCK HAS BEEN REPLENISHED WITH THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE SEASON, AND OUR PATRONS WILL FIND UNUSUAL SCOPE IN THE SELECTION OF QUALITY, DESIGN, AND PRICES.

In our Ladies' Underclothing Department we are prepared to offer unrivaled attractions. We manufacture from fine bleached brands of Muslins, Cambrics and Linens, using the choicest and most desirable Lace and Embroidered Needle-work Insertings and Edgings, worked by experienced operators, on the most popular sewing machines. Garments of every size, style and design, suited to all tastes and requirements, will be made to order, entire satisfaction being guaranteed in every case. In our Dress and Suit Department, we shall exhibit new Fall and Winter Suits, including the Black Alpaca Suits, $12 to $15; Black Silk Lustre, $20; Fine Poplin, $25; Black Silk Walking-suits, $28; Ladies' Morning-robes, in Poplin, Serge, Satin-cloths, &c.; rich Suits in Plum-color, Navy Blue, Invisible Green, Olive Brown, Cafe au Lait, &c., at low or prices and made after the latest London and Berlin fashions.

The increasing popularity of this department has enabled us to greatly replenish our stock, and we now offer our patrons one of the most diversified assortments ever yet introduced in this House in this City, and in this and every other department, we shall make it a point to produce the latest novelty, and labor to reduce the prices of our goods, however low they may be previously quoted. We urgently solicit a visit of inspection this week.

# ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

GO TO

## EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION

FOR REAL GUIPURE LACES,

The universally acknowledged

REAL LACE DEPOT OF THE CITY.

We import all our real Laces direct, and guarantee the quality to be the very best. Our prices speak for themselves.

Elegant Patterns at 40c., 58c., 65c., 85c., worth fully thirty per cent. more.

Elegant Patterns at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $4, all exceedingly cheap.

Elegant Patterns, full four inches wide, at $1 25, worth $1 75.

The favorite Spanish Patterns, full four inches wide and extra heavy, at $1 50, worth $2 25.

Elegant Patterns at $1 75, $2, $2 50 and $3 65, all full forty per cent. under the

REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.

Bargains in Fine Silk Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Buttons, Loops, Ornaments, &c.

Heavy Black Silk Fringe, with heavy Gimp Heading, at 16c., worth fully 25c.

Best Black Colored Buttons at 25c. doz., worth 35c.

Bargains in Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Satins, Silk Rops, &c.

Black Silk Velvets at $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 50 and $5 50, all beyond competition.

Black Silk Cloak Velvets at $5 50, $7 50 and $8 75, all thirty per cent. under price.

Heavy Dress Silk Plush at 75c., worth $2 25.

Extra wide and heavy Blue Silk Plush at $2 25, worth $4.

Black Velveteens at 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, all bargains.

Together with a full assortment of Millinery Goods, comprising an immense stock of Felt and Velvet Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Ribbons, &c., at our well-known low prices.

Also, BARGAINS in fine Marino Under-wear for Ladies, Gents and Children; Corsets, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Muslin Under-Garments, &c.

Samples and price-lists sent free on application.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

The trade supplied at less than down-town wholesale prices.

## EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 277 6TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

## FURS.

# FURS.

# F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,

Between Howard and Grand sts.

HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.

MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS,

In great variety.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.

BEAR, FOX, WOLF,

And other

SLEIGH ROBES

At prices much below last season.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT

LEGANT MUFF.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 323 9th-av., corner 30th-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO ORGANISTS AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

DUDLEY BUCK'S

SECOND MOTETTE COLLECTION,

containing a variety of new and carefully selected pieces for the opening and closing of Divine worship. By DUDLEY BUCK, organist, late of Chicago.

Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3 75.

DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 844 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

GOODENOUGH

HORSE-BROKING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 1,295 and 1,297 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.

BEALBY & WALTON, Proprietors.

We will attend to diseases of horses' feet both in the City and country.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Carriages, horses, sleighs; every seasonable style carriages, new and second hand, in great variety; coupés, Westchester coupé rockaways, phaetons, rockaways and light wagons.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, buggies, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand. CHARLES GRUBE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dunn,) 16½ hands high, 6 years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at S. FINANE'S, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's shop.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS.—150 Saleighs, 700 straps, bells slightly soiled, left over from last season, will be sold cheap; several second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—JUST RECEIVED, A BRIGHT bay Royal Georges horse, six years old; can show 2:40 to 150; sound, kind and gentle. Also, a handsome pair Ethan Allen horses; can trot in 2:40; handsome and gentle. M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND harness at a sacrifice, as owner has no further use for same. Apply at Lamb's stable, 65th-st., near 8th-av.

BARGAINS.—OVERCOATS $5, 30 TO 42 Inch Canvas, Bagging, Burlaps, Blankets, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Robes. No. 105 Chambers-st.

JUST ARRIVED AT McDONALD'S, NO. 303 East 41st-st., two pairs fine bay carriage horses, 16 hands; one pair black, 15 hands, suitable for coupé.

A SECOND-HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY, light-top buggy, coupé, several open buggies, pony-phaeton, set harness and a number of carriages slightly soiled, at bargains. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's shop.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 844 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM

Has a suite of handsomely-furnished second-story rooms to rent, with private table, at 8 West 27th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, residing in their own new brown-stone house near Central Park, will receive as boarders, if references are satisfactory, gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in their family; rooms are large and handsomely furnished, and can have either front or rear on second floor. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box No. 127 Herald Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st. near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. C., Box No. 219 Times Office.

BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS with private table on moderate terms to one or two families desiring to make permanent arrangements, in the double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant room and first-class board; $16 per week for two, or $10 for one; references required. Apply at No. 169 East 83d-st., between Lexington and 2d ave.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST.—Two large rooms on first floor. Also a large room on third floor, with board, at very moderate prices.

A FOUR-STORY FRONT ROOM TO LET, to one or two gentlemen, with board; references. Apply at No. 15 East 24th-st., three doors from Madison-av.

NO. 123 EAST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th-avs.—Nicely furnished front room with fire and gas, to one or two gentlemen; small family; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, connecting, on second floor; liberal table, together with comforts of a refined and quiet home; references exchanged. 26 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76, VERY DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite, with board; entire floor; private table, if desired; newly fitted; handsomely furnished; reference.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, in suites, or singly, with or without first-class board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 213 EAST 79TH-ST.—THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, top floor, two rooms front and one large back, nicely furnished, to let, with or without board; price moderate.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, TO gentlemen only; references required. No. 16 Varick-place, Sullivan-st. proper, between Houston and Bleecker.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, together or separately; private table, if desired; table d'hôte; permanent parties taken moderate; references. Apply at No. 40 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor and third floor, together or separately, with private table; references required.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with or without private table; also room for single gentleman, at No. 8 East 20th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av.—Two pleasant fourth-story front rooms, with fire, to let, with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 27TH-ST.—One single room for a gentleman, with board.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN permanently; a small room comfortably furnished, with convenience for fire, in a quiet family, with few or no other boarders. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, C. H. W., Box No. 189 Times Office.

## SHIPPING.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship

HERMANN, Capt. F. DREYER,

will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELBERG, Agents,

Office, No. 40 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. HALSEY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 2 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 39 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.

Address BUSINESS, Times Office, and give real name and address.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER in a job printing office, with a cash capital of $1,000; is long established; has a large number of steady customers, and doing a fair business; the reason for wanting a partner is declining eye-sight; a practical young man to take charge of the type department while the partner will attend to the business, &c.; this is a good opportunity for a person of steady and industrious habits. Address or apply for particulars to PRINTER, No. 272 Greenwich-st., New-York City. The subscriber will be found at his office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A RELIABLE company, manufacturing a special-ty, want a party in each of the cities Albany, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis to take the sale of their goods. They are in demand, and pay a large profit. A young man with the above amount to pay for stock of goods can secure a permanent business and clear his capital invested within the first three months. Address G. A. R., Box No. 130 Times Office.

$5,000 TO $7,000 SPECIAL CAPital wanted by a commission house now doing a snug and growing business; a good percentage guaranteed on the investment, or an interest given in the business

# EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP BREMEN.

The steam-ship *Bremen*, which left Bremen on Oct. 28, and Southampton on Oct. 31, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those brought by the *Java*.

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

### The Prime Minister at Greenwich—Mr. Gladstone on Topics of the Day.

On Oct. 28, Mr. GLADSTONE—as already announced by telegraph—addressed his constituents at Greenwich. His comments on the military position of the nation, on the proposed reform in the House of Lords, and on the condition and attitude of the working classes, we subjoin:

THE NATION'S STRENGTH.

"Even at this moment," said Mr. GLADSTONE "when we have charged the country with such large sums for the abolition of purchase, our military and naval expenditure is still £300,000 below the point at which we found it, though Europe has since been convulsed and disturbed, and though we were obliged to give up altogether the notion of maintaining, under circumstances so extraordinary, the simple peace establishments of the country. Besides that, it is said that the establishments of the country have been made more inefficient. Now, I make this assertion—which we are ready to maintain and which I think we have successfully maintained whenever the charge has been made in our hearing—that we have reduced the estimates our predecessors handed over to us by two million pounds in the first year of our existence, and by another two million pounds in the second, (thought we have since been compelled by the war in Europe to a great extent to retrace our steps,) and that instead of pursuing that reduction by inefficiency, we have combined it with increased efficiency. We modified and restrained the absurd system under which we were maintaining in the present time a practice which formerly might have been reasonable, but which has now become a superstition, the practice by which the ships of England were scattered all over the world, whether they were wanted or not. We have restrained the wanton and useless expenditure of income in that manner, and at the same time we did not reduce, but we took effectual measures to strengthen the real force of the country at home by having a powerful fleet available, if need be, at any moment for the defense of our shores. And so it is with respect to the army. We have not purchased economy by the sacrifice of efficiency, but have obtained increased efficiency with economy, and that in two particular modes. The one in endeavoring, as we are now endeavoring, with every hope of success, to give extension and efficacy to that system of army reserves which has been until our time a dead letter, and which is now but beginning to expand, but to which the enlightened opinion of the country looks as the most likely means of affording a first-rate army without an outrageous extent of expenditure; and further, we proceed to withdraw from the colonies, which did not want our troops, and in which they were useless—particularly in New-Zealand and Canada—troops of which we have become available for the defense of England; and even while we were prescribing reduced estimates, we were able to show that within the limits of the three kingdoms we have an increased force available to maintain the honor of the country. Well, I pass on now, gentlemen, from that subject to the remark that I made to you in 1868, because I am not aware there was any other question of very great consequence upon which at that time it was my duty materially to dilate. But we have gone on from those to other subjects, and what have they been? They have been three—three, I mean, which I place in the first order of magnitude—one of them purchase in the army, one of them the education of the people, and one of them the possession of the voter by the ballot. Well, now, first, as attacking purchase in the army we were perfectly well aware that we were assailing class interest in its favorite and most formidable stronghold, and I rejoice to think that in a single session we have been able to achieve the accomplishment of a work so formidable. It was achieved at a great cost, because when the people of England set about political reforms they never accomplish them in a niggardly spirit, but their practice is to make generous compensations to those who may have suffered, or may imagine themselves to suffer by them, and in every doubtful case to adopt a liberal course of action. But, gentlemen, what is the real case of the British Army, because you have been practised upon by writers who seemed to find a kind of luxury in panic and alarm, and to endeavor to propagate those feelings throughout the country; although for my own part, I regard them with little less of charity—I do not mean the people, but the rumors—with little less of good-will or sympathy than I should regard the propagation of the small-pox or the cattle-plague. Gentlemen, you have always had in this country both in officers and in men, an army of the noblest and of the very best material. Allow me to give you a short anecdote to vary the wearisomeness of my discourse. I dare say many of you have heard the name of BEWICK, who was a famous wood-cutter, an artist of great celebrity—a northern man. He lived, I think, in the time of the American war. Besides his wood-cutting he determined, having an English heart in his bosom, that as it was a time of danger, he would learn a little soldiering; so he and two or three of his friends sent for a drill Sergeant, and the drill Sergeant put them through their exercises, but he only gave them one present, and it was this: He said to them, 'Now mind, my lads—what you have to do is this: when you get into action you must stand like a brick wall;' and that has been the great quality of the British soldier, that under all circumstances he has been ready to stand, and he has stood, like a brick wall. And that was a time when standing like a brick wall, was quite enough to win a battle. It wont do now. War, instead of a rude contest of strength, has become one of the most highly-developed of all the arts practiced by mankind. I know not whether to regret it or to rejoice in it. I simply state the fact; but instead of trusting simply to the native and sterling qualities of the country, we must now endeavor to add to those qualities every advantage that can be imparted by the most skillful and effectual training. With a view to this training, not merely in the man, where it is comparatively easy, but in the officers, who are even more than the men the strength of the army, and the essential conditions of its efficiency, we have asked the country to pay a large sum of money. The country have met that call with cheerfulness, and have witnessed with satisfaction the downfall of a great monopoly. And gentlemen, with respect to the alarmists, what have we lately seen? For the first time, certainly upon such a scale, and on such conditions, we have made a very great step in advance by endeavoring to put a portion of our forces into mimic action upon the open lands of Hampshire. The performances of those troops have been witnessed by most enlightened and distinguished foreign officers from every country in Europe. We are told at the end of the session, and told by an Ex-Minister, whose words must naturally carry force with his countrymen, that we had an army that could not march, and a gallant Colonel rose in his place, and told the House of Commons that he felt obliged to break through the rules of its procedure in order to raise a discussion upon the question of those manœuvres, for he said such was the course of the Government that it was a question not merely of the well-being, but of the very existence of the British Army. This was the condition to which we were reduced. Well, gentlemen, we have had time to receive back from foreign Courts the most interesting reports, which were made to their respective Governments by those distinguished officers, and I am rejoiced to inform you that their character is of a most encouraging description; that not only in every case do they feel an unbounded, or rather warm, admiration—in order that I might avoid anything like hyperbole; not only do they express a wish that, even after the length to which I have necessarily been drawn, I must ask you to consider two things. Before you determine to expel the hereditary principle from the House of Lords, I ask you, the people of Greenwich, as representing the people of England, to consider in the first place, what you will substitute for the hereditary principle. But I have another point to suggest, and it is this. I have a shrewd suspicion in my mind that a very large proportion of the people of England have a sneaking kindness for this hereditary principle. I don't mean, gentlemen, by that that a large proportion of the people of England desire, or intend, or would permit that which I hope they never will desire, intend or permit—namely, that the House of Lords should exercise a paramount influence over the legislation of the country. That is quite another matter. But this I do say, that the people of England are not, like the people of France, lovers of naked political equality. England is a great lover of liberty, but of equality she has never been so much enamored. The way to judge this question is, perhaps, to observe the fact that for such long periods, and under so many varieties of form, the love of equality in France has not sufficed to save our generous and distinguished neighbors from the loss of liberty. The observation of that fact may tend to confirm the people of the three kingdoms in the feeling I think they entertain; but I want to put this to you as a practical question, the only mode of judging whether Englishmen—and I use the term as applicable to the people of the three kingdoms—the only mode of judging whether Englishmen are not unfriendly to social inequalities is by watching the working of our institutions in detail. Now, my observation has not been of a very brief period; I wish I were a great deal younger; but what I have observed is this, that whenever there is anything to be done, or to be given, and there are two candidates for it who are exactly alike—alike in opinions, alike in character, alike in possessions, the one being a commoner and the other a lord—the Englishman is very apt, indeed, to prefer the lord. Once on a time, about fifteen years ago, it was supposed that the Whig Party was too aristocratic, too exclusive, and a popular combination of members of Parliament was formed for the purpose of making a practical protest against this supposed exclusiveness. I don't think the charge was made good; but that is immaterial. This body of members—most respectable and excellent men—organized themselves, and after much had organized themselves for the purpose of making a practical protest of this kind, there came a petition from some rather important town in favor of the object of the association. This petition, I think, was handed to some one who acted as Secretary; but, as any rate, the question arose among them who should present the petition on the part of the body. I believe there were about forty of these gentlemen; there was only one of them who was a lord, and these gentlemen determined that the lord should present the petition. Well, now, gentlemen, we have had another instance—an amusing instance—within the last few days. You have all heard of the "seven points." I am not going to enter into the mysterious and mystical part of that transaction, which I have no doubt is destined, under the action of time, which brings all things to light, to undergo further elucidations. But there is one gentleman there is no doubt about at all, for he is in the thick of it. I believe he is a very distinguished man. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL seems to have cast his eyes around, and after surveying the whole circuit of the community, he thought he had got a secret whereby the discords of classes could be removed. So he proceeded to organize a body of working men whom he considered in some degree—great or small I don't say—to represent the working men on the one side, and he also organized a body to represent the other classes on the other side. Here was one body on one side, another body on the other side, and in the middle Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL comes in communication with both of these bodies. He speaks first to the one and then to the other. You have seen a clergyman in a large church when he gives out his text; he first of all looks to the people in one part of the church and says, "You will find it written so and so," and then to the other side of the congregation, "You will find it so and so." This is exactly, or almost exactly, what seems to have been done by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. The only difference is this—that, unfortunately, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL gives a text out of one Testament to the people on this side, and a text out of the other Testament to the people on the other side. But the point to which I wish to call your attention is this—the description—it is a very narrow and a very clear one—which Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL gives to the working men of the nature and composition of the body he had organized. He might have said I have organized a body of educated, intelligent, independent men, and, perhaps, that would have occurred in another country. But what is the language he used? He said I have organized this body, and what does it contain? It contains Peers, Lords, Baronets, and one commoner—one solitary commoner among Peers, Lords and Baronets. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL must have known the dispositions of those whom he was addressing. No doubt when he leant to this side of the congregation he used the language which would be agreeable to their sympathies and feelings, and yet so it fell out that there was but one commoner in this illustrious body—like a solitary non-commissioned officer preferred from the ranks from the mess-table. That is the description—it is by describing men as Peers, Lords and Baronets that he finds he will make his prescription most acceptable, to those for whom it was intended. Now this is all very well—I know there cannot be much force in any particular illustration with respect to a matter that can only be judged by a long course of observation; but this I do say in my own conviction—the general sentiment of the mass of the population of the country is they think in some way or other that the people have to oppose the House of Lords in a very large proportion are either themselves men or the descendants of men who were put into the House of Lords for public services; and where men have been put into the House of Lords for public services, they are disposed to look with considerable favor upon the descendants of such men until they have proved themselves unworthy. They know, too, that in fact, and not by compulsion, but by the free will of the people, this body of gentlemen called the House of Lords, exercise throughout the country a vast social and political influence; and, lastly, they know, although the good sense I have to carry upon their backs the responsibility of the fact, that many of them perform their duties in an admirable and exemplary manner. Well, under these circumstances—and I hope while I remain in public life I shall be able to act zealously and cheerfully with you for the promotion of Liberal opinions—I for one never understood by Liberal opinions either precipitate conclusions or subversive conclusions, and I trust we shall well consider before we commit ourselves to vast changes and the introduction of new principles, and that we shall know before we commit ourselves something of what the results are likely to be.

LEGISLATION FOR WORKING MEN.

"Now, gentlemen," continued the speaker, "I am drawing very near my close, but I must still refer to the sentiment which undoubtedly has been more perceptible in the country during the present year than I have noticed it in a good many former years. I mean the suspicion on the part of many members of the working classes that they are not governed as they ought to be, and that their interests are not properly considered. Well, I will not enter upon the particular causes connected with the state of Europe, which may go far to account for that sentiment; but I will venture to say this—that I think the working men will do well briefly and calmly to review history with respect to the last eighteen years. I take that period—I might take a longer one—but I take that period because it enables me to present results in a tolerably simple form, and because it is a period within which I have been most intimately conversant with a number of questions with which the welfare of the masses of the community is deeply and directly concerned. Now, within those eighteen years, what has taken place affecting all classes of the community, but especially, and more than all others, affecting the working masses of the people? In the first place, perfectly free access has been given for the entry into our ports of everything that they can want from every quarter of the world—I mean perfectly free whether as regards prohibitions, or as regards protective duties. In the second place, we have seen remitted during these eighteen years an amount of taxation which I will not undertake, and which it is not necessary for me to state minutely at this moment, but I will venture to say that the taxation upon commodities which has been remitted within that period is something like £15,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling per annum. That remission of taxation in which the working man is so especially interested, has not been purchased by an augmentation of the burdens upon other classes, because the income tax, though it is higher than I like to see it, namely, sixpence in the pound, is a penny lower now than it was eighteen years ago, before those fifteen millions of taxes were remitted. Well, within these eighteen years the working man has been invested with the parliamentary franchise, and he now sees himself at a point where he may reasonably hope that, before he is six or eight months older, he will be protected in the free exercise of that franchise by means of the ballot, and Parliament has passed an act which aims at securing for all his children, under all circumstances, a good primary education and which provides that, if unhappily he be unable himself to meet the cost, it shall be defrayed for him by the State and by his wealthier neighbors. Well, this provision has been made for primary education, and endeavors have been made, through reforming the universities, and through the abolition of tests, and through an extensive dealing with the public and the grammar schools of the country, to establish in the whole of our schools in a hierarchy of classes a generous description of education above the other—so that, whenever there is in the child a capacity to rise, he may, with facility, pass on from point to point, and may find open to him the road to distinction. But education would not be of great use to the people unless the materials of study were accessible. In consequence, at no small cost of political effort, the material of paper has been set free from duty, and every restriction, in stamp or otherwise, upon the Press has been removed. The consequence has been, the creation of a Press which, for the lowness of its price, for the general excellence—are, for the general wisdom and moderation with which all that, even after the length to which I have necessarily been drawn, I must ask you to consider two things. Before you determine to expel the hereditary principle from the House of Lords, I ask you, the people of Greenwich, as representing the people of England, to consider in the first place, what you will substitute for the hereditary principle. But I have another point to suggest, and it is this. I have a shrewd suspicion in my mind that a very large proportion of the people of England have a sneaking kindness for this hereditary principle. 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